REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,875.—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1877.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Singer Copy ..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	2 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

a line but no Advertisement contained as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 2½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... " 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

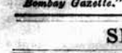
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. MEDINA, 811 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander E. C. Russell, on THURSDAY, the 26th July, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Kalbadevie Bay (Rutnagherry), Carwar, Naruskal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle Negapatam, Madras, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingoria, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Passorah, to and from England, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "EUPHRATES" 803 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July 1877, at 4 P. M., for the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

She S. S. BURMAH, 1081 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Smith, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 21st July 1877, at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "EUPHRATES" 803 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th July 1877, at 4 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	—	£4
Suez	36	24	—	9
Port Said	38	24	—	9
Messina	50	34	—	14
Naples	50	34	—	14
Leghorn	50	34	—	14
Genoa	50	34	—	14
Marseilles	52	35	—	14-10

Without Provisions / Including Provisions

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children under 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

O. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 11th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, on the 29th August.

and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 20th Sept.,

and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 18th Oct.,

and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,

and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. " Naples	" 569
Do. Naples	" 470
Do. Genoa	" 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship MARLBOROUGH, arrived from London, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS AT ONCE to TAKE DELIVERY ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, to be first submitted for our inspection and countersignature.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the vessel, unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	20th July.
(s) AUSTRALIA	3663	600	J. S. Murray	27th do.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	3rd Aug.
(s) NEPAUL	3536	660	R. Methven	10th do.
SIAM	3000	500	N.W. Haselwood	17th do.
(s) MALWA	2933	450	P. S. Tomlin	24th do.
GEELONG	1635	250	C. Fraser	31st do.
(s) MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
CHINA	2014	400	T. Aldelton	14th do.
(s) INDUS	2470	500	S. U. Shallard	21st do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	23rd July, at 3 p.m.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	20th do. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	21st July, 3 p.m.
BANGALORE	2663	500	G. N. Hector	18th Aug., 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 21st June 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE. BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P. Nom.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.		8th Aug.
India	2289	360	G. Reed	21st July.	25th July. 8th Sept.
Macedonia	2272	426	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug. 22nd do.
Trinacria	2107	424	R. Hutchison.	18th "	25th " 6th Oct.
Europa	2272	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept. 27th do.
Castalia	2209	424	T. Futler	22nd "	29th " 10th Nov.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.	6th Oct.	13th Oct. 21st Nov.
Olympia	2350	424	A. Hall	20th "	27th " 8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES	Rs. 460
TO LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 17, 1877.

SALES BY AUCTION.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY. No. 8, MEADOW STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their room the following invoices of glass and crockeryware and mahogany dressing glasses, landed Ex. s.s. Pekin.

3 cases soda water tumblers, and sherrry glasses.
2 cases breakfast and tea cups and saucers, colored bordered.
2 covered dishes, beafsteak dishes, egg cups, sauce tureens, bakers, &c.
3 cases table plates, dessert, soup and cheese plates.
1 case hotwater plates.
2 cases toilet sets.
2 cases mahogany venetain toilet glasses.

The above will be sold in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers. Also briarwood smoking pipes, rice bowls, a set of second-hand plated mounted carriage, harness, side saddle, artillery and hunting saddles, hanging kerosine lamps, with drops and pullies, silk thread, stocking, glass show case, tiffin basket, brass and iron bedsteads, cradles, chiffonier, side board, chest of drawers, Thurston's billiard billiard table on stand with balls, cues, arms and without arm chairs, &c.

By order of the Superintendent Army Clothing.

1/3 elastic cholera belts.
60 flannel do.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1877.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Scrap Iron, Old Tubes, Camp Stools and other unserviceable Stores at the P. & O. Co.'s Dock, Mazagon.

ON FOLLOW SATURDAY, the 21st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to submit to Public Auction, in the P. & O. Co.'s Dockyard, Mazagon, a quantity of Scrap Iron, old Tubes, Camp Stools, and other unserviceable Stores, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Auction Sale of Valuable residencies situate at Bandora, known as Bandora House and Bandora Cottage, advertized to sell on the 19th instant, is POSTPONED to THURSDAY, the 26th instant.

AUCTION SALE of Ornamental Muslin and Basket Flower Vases under Domes, Powder Boxes of different sorts, and Puffs, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room, the following :—

An invoice consisting of very beautiful and ornamental muslin vases under domes with gilt stands.

An invoice of fancy powder boxes and puffs of various sorts, such as fancy painted, fern wood's enamelled and metal tops, powder boxes, &c.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 20th July 1877.

GENTLEMEN RETURNING HOME or SENDING their FAMILIES for CHANGE of AIR to England can secure comfortably Furnished Houses by writing to Messrs. Townes and Sons, 131, Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, London. Quarter's Rent or good references requested. Natives of India could also secure houses on the same terms. Reasonable commission charged only.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.

FINE WOOL TWEEDS for the Hot Weather, the BEST and CHEAPEST in Bombay :—

Suits made, just as you like them	Rs. 25	worth Rs.	0
Suits made to the latest fashion	from " 16	to "	20
Fast colored Linen and Cotton Drill Suits	" 14	to "	18
Favorite Umbrellas recovered Twilled Silk and Alpaca	" 9	to "	4
ALLAN'S CLYCONION WATERPROOF SUITS			Rs. 30

REGIMENTAL CAPES, ALL SIZES.

HOSIERY, HATS, CAPS, RAIL WRAPPERS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

17, Apollo Street. A. ALLAN.

J. NEUBERG'S CIGARETTE MANUFACTORY.

FINEST TURKISH.
AROMATIQUE.

		per 1,000		per 100
No. 1	EMPRESS	Rs. 34	Rs.	3 8
" 2	PRINCE	" 30	"	3 4
" 3	TRIUMPH	" 28	"	3 0
" 4	IONE	" 24	"	2 8

MILD TURKISH.
MOST DELICATE AND AGREEABLE.

		per 1,000		per 100
No. 5	SUCCESS	Rs. 24	Rs.	2 8
" 6	MEDON	" 20	"	2 4
" 7	BIJOUX	" 18	"	2 0
" 8	NYDIA	" 18	"	2 0
" 9	NYMPH	" 15	"	1 12

GOLDEN SHAG.
EXQUISITE FLAVOR AND BOUQUET.

		per 1,000		per 100
No. 10	CONFIANCE	Rs. 20	Rs.	2 4
" 11	ASSOCIATE	" 18	"	2 0
" 12	CONSTANTIA	" 15	"	1 12

GOLDEN VIRGINIA,
PLEASANTLY FULL FLAVORED.

		per 1,000		per 100
No. 13	WALKYR	Rs. 18	Rs.	2 0
" 14	ZULEIKA	" 15	"	1 12

Mr. NEUBERG has much pleasure in bringing the above Manufactory prominently to notice, it being, as he believes, the first of its kind in India, and respectfully solicits the favor of an inspection of the different brands above enumerated.

He submits that, in point of design, elegance of finish, and general get up, they are unapproachable, rivaling those from the best known CONTINENTAL MANUFACTORIES, and he invites the true criterion of excellence—Public trial—with confidence.

Illustrated Price List forwarded on application.

MEERSCHAUM CIGARETTE HOLDERS.
FANCY CIGARETTE CASES.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the News of the Week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) Rs. 12
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOW READY,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Quotations of Imports and Exports, and Customs' Duties.
Comparative Summary of Exports from Bombay, up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period as far back as 1867 and 1876 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date with the total for the month and the same period as far back as 1865 and 1876 respectively.
Share List and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, arrivals and departures of Vessels during the week, and Vessels expected from Out and Home Ports.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance ..... Rs. 10
Single Copy ..... Annas 4

"Bombay, Gazette" Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against, or being INDEBTED to, the ESTATE of the late SERGEANT ROBERT SAMUEL PACKENAM, Supervisor Public Works Department, who died at Belgaum on 12th July 1877, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned at Belgaum, before the 21st August 1877, after which date no claims will be recognised.

PEYTON PHELPS, Major, R.E.,
President, Committee of Adjustment.

THE SEAFORDE LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of TWENTY-FIVE RUPEES per share has this day been made PAYABLE at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, on or before the 10th of August next.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ARTHUR W. FORDE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 19th July 1877.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,
PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS.
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with

GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

THE LONDON, BOMBAY, AND MEDITERRANEAN BANK LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

THE SHAREHOLDERS and CONTRIBUTORIES of the abovenamed Bank are hereby informed that instructions have been received by the Undersigned to SELL the ASSETS and CLAIMS of the Bank against Contributories by PUBLIC AUCTION or PRIVATE CONTRACT. Authority has also been received to sell in like manner the Debts and Lia bilities of Contributories on List A. against whom the last 200 s uits were filed in the High Court of Bombay in January 1877, where amicable arrangements by compromise are found impossible. The Undersigned has full authority to compromise.

The Court of Chancery has decided to give full powers to purchasers to sue and proceed with suits now pending.

The sales will commence at the expiration of ten days from this date, and offers for the purchase of one or more claims will be entertained.

By Order,
HENRY STEAD,
Agent of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Bank.

No. 10, Horaby Row, Fort, Bombay, 19th July 1877.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS, 1877.

THE ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay hereby notifies that the election of 32 members of the Municipal Corporation will take place on THURSDAY, the 26th instant, as under :—

Ward No. 1.—The Fort, Colaba and Esplanade. Five members to be elected. Polling Place.—Municipal Commissioner's Office. Polling Officers.—Messrs. J. F. Hutchinson and Sakaram Narayan.

Ward No. 2.—Market, Mandvi, and Chuckla. Six members to be elected. Polling Place —Arthur Crawford Markets. Polling Officers.—Messrs. R. P. Brunton and Edulji Rustomji.

Ward No. 3.—Dhobie Talao, Kamathipura, and Bhoolesh war. Four members to be elected. Polling Place.—Girgaum Police Court. Polling Officers.—Messrs. W. B. Follows and Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper.

Ward No. 4.—Oomerkarry and Dongree. Three members to be elected. Polling Place.—Arthur Crawford Markets. Polling Officers.—Messrs. R. P. Brunton and Edulji Rustomji.

Ward No. 5.—Khara Talao, Koomberwarri, Kammattepoora, and Byculla. Four members to be elected. Polling Place.—Girgaum Police Court. Polling Officers.—Messrs. W. B. Fellows and Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper.

Ward No. 6.—Khetwady, Girgaum, and Chowpatty. Three members to be elected. Polling Place—Girgaum Police Court. Polling Officers.—Messrs. W. B. Fellows and Sorabjee Nowrojee Cooper.

Ward No. 7.—Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi. Three members to be elected. Polling Place.—Municipal Commissioner's Office. Polling Officers.—Messrs. J. F. Hutchinson and Sakaram Narayan.

Ward No. 8.—Mazagon and Tarwari. Two members to be elected. Polling Place.—Mazagon Police Court. Polling Officer.—Mr. H. W. Barrow.

Ward No. 9.—Sewree, Parell, and Sion. One member to be elected. Polling Place.—Police Station, Parell. Polling Officer.—Mr. Framji D. Badhurji.

Ward No. 10.—Mahim and Worli. One member to be elected. Polling Place.—Custom House, Mahim Causeway. Polling Officer.—Mr. Nusserwanji Furdonji.

The polling for each ward will commence at 9 a.m. and close at 6 p.m. precisely.

Each voter is to vote in one ward only, that is, the one in which he is entered in the list of qualified voters ; and he is to vote for one person only, and for a candidate for such ward only.

No vote will be allowed unless the person who is qualified to vote attends personally at the polling-place and delivers his voting paper to the Polling Officer. The name of the person voted for is to be written legibly in English in the voting paper before it is brought to the polling-place, but the paper is to be signed in the presence of the Polling Officer, who is to attest the signature, and satisfy himself that the person voting is qualified.

The list of persons qualified to be elected can be seen at the office of the Municipal Commissioner.

Voting papers may be obtained free on application at the Office of the Municipal Commissioner, at the Arthur Crawford Markets, and at the Girgaum, Mazagon, Parell, and Mahim Police Offices.

J. H. GRANT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Bombay, 19th July 1877.

RAIN GAUGES.
ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Rs. 12 complete.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

FILLED in accordance with Dr. Moore's recent work "Family Medicine for India."
Price complete, Rs. 20.

D. S. KEMP & CO.

REMEDIES FOR
CHOLERA AND DIARRHŒA.

	Rs.	a.
CHOLERA TINCTURE. Thoroughly trustworthy ..... Per bottle	Rs. 2	3 8
CHOLERA MIXTURE. Very efficient and extensively used	1	0
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE with Opium ..... Pint.	1	4
Ditto ..... Quart.	2	4
DR. LEITH'S CHOLERA MIXTURE without Opium ..... Pint.	1	0
Ditto ..... Quart.	1	8
CHOLERA PILLS, as supplied to Troops by Government	1	0
RUDINI'S ESSENCE of CAMPHOR	1	0
COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, 12 annas, Rs. 1-8 and	3	0

(All the above are supplied per dozen at wholesale rates.)

DISINFECTANTS.
CARBOLIC POWDER AND LIQUID.
CONDY'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
BURNETT'S DISINFECTING FLUID.
PERMANGANATE OF POTASH FOR DISINFECTING DRINKING WATER.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

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Complete set for 1876, Rs. 50. Arrangements can also be made for the supply of a set for 1877 as published, on reduced terms. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CRICKETING AND GENERAL GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED, receive periodical supplies of the above from the leading English Houses, who manufacture the goods, in accordance with T. & Co.'s long and practical experience, specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate, an advantage presented by no other House in India.

REVISED PRICES, JULY 1877.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Superior Treble-seamed Balls ..... each	4	4
Do. Double do. ..... "	3	8
Boys do. do. annas 12 to Rs.	2	0

BATS.

All Cane ..... each	12	0
Treble do. ..... "	11	0
Double do. ..... "	10	0
Single do. ..... "	8	8
Double Whalebone ..... "	10	8
Single Do. ..... "	9	8
Match, best selected ..... "	7	0
Do. do. for practice ..... "	5	8
Presentation with silver plate ..... "	16	0
Boys do. do. from Rs. 2 to Rs.	4	0

GLOVES.

Best Batting Gloves, Improved Vulcanized Tubular India Rubber ... per pair	5	8
Gauntlets, Extra Quality, for Wicket keeping, superior ventilated ..... per pair	6	8

LEG GUARDS.

Guards, White Buck Skin	7	8
Do. Chamois Skin	6	8

STUMPS, &c.

Stumps, with brass ferrules	7	0
Do. with do. do. and iron points.	8	0
Do. Plain Ash	5	8
Nets for Long Stopping, 6 yards long by 2 high, with painted poles, strong ropes, with ferrules, &c. ..... each	14	0
Measures, Metallic in solid leather cases, from 22 yards upwards, ... each	7	0
Spikes, Steel and Brass, of superior quality per dozen	1	12
Scoring Books, for 12, 25, and 50 Matches, from	2	8
Scoring Sheets ..... per dozen	3	0
Lillywhite's Guide, latest Edition	0	12

LAWN TENNIS KIT.

Complete Sets ..... Rs.	72-0 to	85 0
Lawn Tennis Bats ..... each	8	0
Do. Balls best India Rubber, per doz. ..... Rs.	3-0 to	5 8
Do. do. Wool covered, per doz.	9	8

RACKET KIT.

By Jefferies and Malings.

	Cash. Rs.	a.
Racket Bats, of best quality	11	0
Do. do. Cane Handled	14	0
Do. Balls ..... per dozen	1	8
Do. Gut Strings ..... per set	3	8
Fives Bats ..... each	1	8
Fives Balls ..... per dozen	4	0
Racket Shoes, best quality	10	0
Do. Presses ..... Rs.	5-0 to	10 0

BADMINTON KIT.

Complete Sets, from ..... Rs.	40-0 to	80 0
Badminton Bats ..... each	7	0
Do. Shuttlecocks, per doz. Rs. 4 0 to	6	0
Do. do. with India Rubber bottom ..... each	1	4
Do. India Rubber Balls ... per dozen Rs. 2-4 to	4	8

FENCING KIT, &c.

Foils, best Steel	6	8
Lunging Pads, best	8	0
Jackets, ...	12	0
Single Sticks ..... per pair	1	0
Basket Hand Guards ..... "	1	4
Buffalo do. do. ..... "	4	8
Boxing Gloves—White Buck Skin and Chamois Skin ..... per set of 4	9	0

FOOTBALLS.

Vulcanized India Rubber Balls covered with best Leather, No. 4	6	8
Do. do. No. 5	7	0
Do. do. No. 6	8	0
Extra India Rubber Balls, from each Rs. 2 4 to	3	0

QUOITS.

Best Polished Steel Quoits and Pins, per lb.	0	14
Do. do. Brass do. ... "	1	12
Do. Galvanized Iron do. ... "	1	0

Weights 4, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, and 6½ lbs. per pair.

The Galvanized-iron Quoits are particularly adapted for the Indian Climate, being less affected than others by extremes of moisture and dryness.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FELT HATS AND HELMETS.

THORPE & Co. have just OPENED a LARGE SHIPMENT for the present Season.

FELT HATS.

	Rs.	a.
The Duke, New low Round Crown	7	0
Ditto ditto Extra Quality	8	0
Black Felt, medium height, Square Crown	8	0
Ditto ditto Round Crown	8	0
Soft Black Felt, Round Crown	8	0
Brown Felt, Fashionable Round Crown	8	0
Drab Felt, ditto ditto	8	0
Soft Crown, Black and Drab	7	8
Drab Soft High Crown	8	0
Black and Drab Soft Travelling Hats	8	0
Tweed Travelling Hats, in great variety, 2-8 to	5	8
Drab Shell Hats	10	0
Black Silk Dress	13	8

HELMETS.

	Rs.	a.
Hawk'sRegulation, best quality, covered white Doe	20	0
The New Spike for Infantry	7	0
Spike and Plate for Staff and Cavalry	10	0
Gilt Chin Chains	6	0
Ellwood's Helmets, White	13	0
Ellwood's White Hunting Helmets	13	8
Ellwood's Shikar Hat, covered Flax	13	8
Ellwood's Patent Air-Chamber Felt Helmets, a sure protection against sunstroke	18	0
Christy's Drab Felt Helmets	10	0
Light Drab Felt Helmets for Lady or Gentleman	10	0
Light Helmets with extra Band	10	0
Drab Felt Milton Hats	8-8 to	8 0

LESS 10 PER CENT FOR CASH.

THORPE AND COMPANY, CIVIL, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILORS, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BEAR'S SMOKING MIXTURE : & BIRDSEYE TOBACCO.

The proprietor of these justly celebrated Tobaccos begs to call the attention of the public to the varieties named below, manufactured and prepared with great care from the pure Virginia and Oriental Tobacco.

CAUTION.—The public should be sure and see that it is never sold except in packets and canisters of various sizes, bearing a fac-simile of the Proprietor's signature upon them.

Virginia Shag Tobacco.	York River Tobacco.
" Birdseye.	Carolina Rose.
" Cut Cavendish.	Havana Tobacco.
" Returns Tobacco.	Persian "
	Latakia Tobacco.

...10TH JULY 1877.

...able to report a decided ...ver in crop prospects. Rain set in ...on the 14th instant, and has continued at ...vals since, about five inches having fallen in the five days. The fall has been general throughout the Presidency, and from every quarter we hear of the good it has done. In Guzerat and Kattiawar it has enabled the cultivators to prosecute sowing operations successfully, while in the Berars, Khandeish, the Deccan, and the Southern Mahratta Country, it has saved the young crops, which, planted in the first break of the monsoon had almost perished in the three weeks' drought. So far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned, the fear of another year's famine has now passed away, and if we have only a fair average rainfall from this time forward we may even count on a very good season. Such a marked improvement in prospects has necessarily not been without some effect on the tone of business generally. A decidedly more hopeful feeling prevails and although it has had no practical result as yet in extending current operations, there can be no doubt that next season's trade, especially in imports, will be greatly benefited.

Home advices during the past week have on the whole been fairly favourable to Bombay business. Notwithstanding a most uncertain—we would almost say an increasingly uncertain—feeling about politics the various produce markets are all very firm. Cotton is not changed in value, but there is evidently a very steady demand, and it has led to a comparatively active business being done here for export as well as for local consumption. Wheat and Seeds are higher all round, but export operations here have been greatly circumscribed by the continued difficulties in transport from up-country. Piece Goods are a shade steadier than they were, although still by no means active. Money is unchanged; Government Paper very dull; Shares quiet; Sterling Exchange ¼ per cent. higher; Freights quiet at £1-17-6 to £2 per ton by steamer for Liverpool.

The usual weekly biddings for Council drafts on India took place in London yesterday, when £265,000 were offered and allotted as follows:—£194,000 to Calcutta and £11,000 to Madras in bills and transfers at an average of 1s. 8·99d., and £60,000 on Bombay in bills only at an average of 1s. 8·91d. Tenders on Calcutta and Madras at 1s. 8 15/16d. received in full and on Bombay at 1s. 8¾d., 50 per cent. of the amounts applied for. As compared with the previous week's allotments these rates exhibit an advance of about ¼d. on Calcutta and 3/16d. per rupee on Bombay, and this movement indicates pretty clearly the actual state of the market. A considerable demand for money appears to prevail in Calcutta, and although every influence here is of an opposite character, rates are compelled to follow. Silver in London, evidently following the course of Exchange on this side, has advanced from 53¾d. to 54¾d. per oz., at which it is equivalent to about 1s. 8¾d. per rupee.

MONEY.—The last Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 14th instant showed a reduction in the Cash Balances of 24 lacs, but as this arose from withdrawals of upwards of 29 lacs on Government account while the trade demand really showed a falling off of 2½ lacs the alteration could not be interpreted as adverse to the money market. The relative strength of the Bank has in fact improved the proportion of Cash to Liabilities now standing at about 70 per cent., an usually strong position. As might be expected under the circumstances no change has been made in the nominal rates of discount and interest which still stand at 5 per cent. on fixed loans secured by Government Paper and short-dated Bank Bills, and 6 per cent. on demand loans. In the open market advances against good securities are still obtainable at 3 to 4 per cent. per annum, and looking to the probable course of business for the next few months, low as these rates are, we are more likely to see a decline than an advance.

EXCHANGE.—The tendency in Sterling during the early part of this week was upwards, but at the close a slight reaction has set in, and our quotations only show an advance of ⅛d. per rupee. Business for the mail opened on Saturday on the basis of 1s. 8¾d. for demand Bank, and 1s. 9½d. to 3/16d. for 3 months' credit bills. On Monday to begin with a slightly easier feeling was apparent, but in the afternoon stronger accounts from Calcutta induced a further partial rise of 1/16d. in Private Paper. Tuesday's market was strong with a rise of 1/16d. all round, which was fully maintained on Wednesday, but this morning on receipt of the result of yesterday's biddings for Council drafts which was slightly under what had generally been anticipated a weaker feeling became apparent and a decline of 1/16d. was established, making closing rates as follows:—Bank Bills on demand 1s. 8¾d., 6 months' sight 1s. 9 3/16‡; Credits, 3 months' sight 1s. 9 3/16d., 6 months' 1s. 9½d.; Documents, 3 months' sight 1s. 9½d., 6 months' 1s. 9 7/16d. per rupee.

The business of the week has been small, and from a Bombay point of view it has been difficult to find a reason for the steady upward tendency which continued up to yesterday, but it is evident that a considerable demand for funds has prevailed in Calcutta as that market has throughout led ours. Here, the Banks have been sellers of forward delivery at the current rates of the day up to the end of September and thence to the end of the year at 1/16d. higher, the highest rate done being 1s. 9¾d. for demand, but in Calcutta, telegraphic transfers for October have been negotiated at 1s. 9½d. per rupee. As we have already said, there is nothing here to account for this level of rates, nor, from what we can learn, has it any sounder basis in Calcutta; and although the position of Silver seems to be improving, it will be some time yet before the Mint can recover its old level, and in the meantime we have 4 or 5 months of very slack export trade to face.

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business of importance this week, and we still quote demand at 3/16 premium, 60 days' sight at ¼ per cent. discount.

On China, the nominal quotation for 60 days' sight Mercantile Bills is Rs. 224 per 100 dollars.

From Hong-Kong, the latest quotation for 6 months' sight Bank Bills on London is 4s. 3d. per dollar, and from Shanghai 5s. 5½d. per tael.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—With the exception of some insignificant purchases by small investors, mostly of Fives-and-a-half, which are thus supported in value, the market has been dull in the extreme at a decline of ¼ per cent. For Fours we quote nominally Rs. 96½, but we have not heard of any business of importance. Fours-and-a-half are steady at Rs. 97½, and Fives-and-a-half firm at Rs. 102¾ to ¼.

SHARES.—The market has been very quiet during the week, and with the exception of Spinning and Weaving shares, which latterly have been rendered somewhat firmer by the improved crop prospects, prices, as a general rule, have shown an easier tendency. Bank of Bombays are quiet but steady at a reduction of ¼ per cent. Agras are slightly easier, Nationals Re. 1 per share higher. Land Companies are quite out of favour again, Colabas and Mazagon having declined Rs. 25 and Frere Rs. 5 per share. In Press property there has been next to nothing doing, and the only movements are an advance of Rs. 50 in Fort Press and Rs. 5 per share in Mofussil Company and Scinde Press. Spinning and Weaving shares are steady, but not particularly active. We note a decline of Rs. 35 in Jewsee Balloo, Rs. 25 in Alliance, and Rs. 5 per share in Mazagon, but with these exceptions values have generally gone in favour of holders, our quotations showing an advance during the week of Rs. 5 in Dooria, Fleming, Great Eastern, Hindustan, Mandvie, and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 10 in Colabs, Sassoon, and Sholapore, Rs. 15 in Dhurrumsey, and Rs. 45 in Soonderdas. Amongst Miscellaneous Companies the only movements are, a decline of Rs. 10 in Bombay Burmah Trading Co. and an advance of like amount in Treacher & Co., Limited.

The greatest dullness prevailed in our PIECE GOODS market for the first few days following the departure of last mail, but the improved advices from the districts, consequent on the rainfall of this week, have imparted a much more hopeful tone to the trade, and although transactions on the spot are still very limited, and prices unchanged all round, Indents are going forward more freely than they have hitherto done this season, and more confidence is expressed as to the future. Of ready goods the estimated sales from first hands are only 150 to 200 packages, and from the Bazaar about 1,000 packages of all kinds. In Grey Goods the clearances have been almost entirely confined to Shirtings with some small lots of Mudapollams, Jacconets, and Mulls. In Bleached Goods Shirtings and Jacconets have met with what little demand there was, while in Dyed and Printed and Turkey Red Cloths transactions have been quite of a retail character.

TWIST.—English Yarns hold very much the same position as goods. The return of the rain has induced a better feeling as to the future, but on the spot there is only a very small business passing, and with the exception of an advance of ½ anna per lb. in 30s and 40s Mule no change has taken place in prices. Local Yarns are very firmly held in the hope of an after improvement, but so far this is the only change which has taken place.

METALS.—*Copper.*—A small business has been done on the spot, but to arrive we have not heard of any sales of importance, and prices are nominally unchanged. *Yellow Metal* is dull and somewhat more difficult of sale at, a decline of As. 4 to As. 8 per cwt. *Iron* is depressed, and sales are only practicable at a reduction of Re. 1 per candy in Bars and Nail Rods, and As. 4 per cwt. in Sheets and Hoops. Supplies are large and in excess of current requirements. *Steel* is a trifle firmer, and *Foreign Spelter* partially As. 4 per cwt. higher.

COALS.—Importers have shown great anxiety to sell to arrive, and speculators being almost the only buyers, a further decline of As. 4 to As. 8 per ton has been established. Of Davison's West Hartley sales have been effected of July-August sailing, via Canal, at Rs. 17 to Rs. 16½, and to-day the current quotation both by steam and sail is Rs. 16½. Of Laird's Welsh Hartley considerable sales are reported at Rs. 15½, and there are now several sellers but no buyers at this rate. In other descriptions no business has transpired and prices are purely nominal, a remark which is equally applicable to Coals on the spot.

COTTON.—Although prices at home have not altered in any way during the week, the Liverpool telegrams have been expressive of great firmness, and with a fair demand both for export and local consumption, and only very limited stocks to go upon, our quotations have advanced Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 per candy. The transactions of the week total about 6,000 bales, of which about one-half has been for export and half for the local mills. For export the purchases have consisted almost entirely of full-pressed Good Fair and Fully Good Fair Omras, while the mills are mainly buyers of half-pressed Dholleras kinds. The available supply of these is rapidly getting into very small compass, and it seems not unlikely therefore that very high prices will be obtained by holders before the rains are over, although there are said to be fair stocks in the districts with effect from the 31st May:—Serjeant (Acting Sub-Conductor) Robert Richardson to be Sub-Conductor, vice Jones, reduced. Serjeant George Dunn to be Acting Sub-Conductor, vice Richardson, promoted.

The following promotions in the Public Works Department are made:—Sub-Conductor John Cogan to be Conductor, and Sergeant Dan'd Henry to be Sub-Conductor, from the 23rd June, in succession to Conductor Williams, retired.

Maj H H Swan, of the G I P R Volunteer Corps, is granted furlough to Europe for eighteen months from the 1st August next.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Rao Bahadur Makanrai Manirai, First Class Subordinate Judge of Surat, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

The unexpired portion of the privilege leave of absence granted to Mr R H Vincent, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Hyderabad, since appointed Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is hereby cancelled.

Mr J R Naylor, Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, is appointed Public Prosecutor, under Section 58 of the Criminal Procedure Code, to appear for the Crown in the Supreme Court of Tunis in the appeal in the case of Imperatrix vs C A Morphew, recently tried by the District Magistrate of Kolaba.

Captain A L MacNair, Assistant Superintendent, Upper Sind Frontier, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the Upper Sind Frontier District.

Azam Anand Ganesh, Acting Head Karkun of Taluka Dharwar, is appointed, as a temporary measure, to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Dharwar.

Rao Saheb Vithal Vaikunth Wagle to act as Second Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge at Sirsi, in the Kanara District, during the absence of Rao Saheb Ramchandra Venkatesh Patki, or until further orders.

Azam Hari Khanduji Kadam, acting Head Karkun to the Mamlatdar of Nagar, in the Ahmednagar District, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the Ahmednagar District.

Mr T Mills held the appointment of Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, substantive pro tem from 8th May to 10th July 1877, both days inclusive.

Rao Saheb Abaji Hari Ghorpuit Bhise to act as First Class, Second Grade, Subordinate Judge at Surat during the absence of Rao Bahadur Makanrai Manirai on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The Hono the Governor in Council is pleased to delegate to Mr A D Carey, CS, power to enquire into and determine contestation cases under Section 59 of the Bombay Salt Act, 1873, during such time as he may be in charge of the current duties of the Office of Collector of Salt Revenue.

Ramanli Gungaram walad Chellaram, Head Munshi to the Mukhtyarkar of Hala in the District of Hyderabad is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the District of Hyderabad.

Azam Anuntrao Bhagvantrao, Head Karkun of Matar, in the District of Kaira, is appointed Alienation Assistant to the Revenue Commissioner, S A, with effect from the 1st April last.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Arthur T Crawford to be Collector and Magistrate of the District of Tanna and Political Agent, Tanna, continuing to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Ratnagiri until further orders, and Mr W Rennay, now on furlough, to be Collector and Magistrate of the District of Kolaba. Mr A A Dirkz Jervois to continue to act as Collector and Magistrate of the District of Tanna and Political Agent, Tanna, until further orders.

Mr J H Todd, Civil Service, to act as Second Assistant Collector on the Establishment and to do duty at Kaladgi.

Mr R B Worthington, First Assistant Collector, Surat, is directed, on his return from furlough, to do duty at Ratnagiri till further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct Mr W H Horsley, C S, Second Assistant Collector on the Establishment, to do duty at Kaladgi.

Mr A G Maury, Assistant Salt Revenue, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from such date in the current month as he may avail himself of it.

Mr E H Aitken, Acting Assistant Commissioner of Customs and Opium, passed on the 10th inst ant the Department Examination according to the First Standard, under Government Notification of 13th January 1869.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Surgeon J McAlister to be Deputy Sanitary Commissioner for the Deccan Registration District.

Surgeon T Cody, until the expiry of his lien on the Department or until he rejoins, is transferred to the Southern Deccan or Southern Mahratta Registration District in the room of Surgeon W R Gordon, deceased.

Surgeon R M Wall, M B, to remain for the present as substantive pro tem Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Deccan or Southern Maratha Registration District.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 14.)

The services of Capt T B Michell, Assist Commisr of Nowgong in Assam, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt.

Lieut-Col C L R Glasfurd, Depy Commisr 2nd Class, to be Dep Commisr 1st Class, vice Col J C Wood, retired.

Major M P Ricketts, Dep Commisr 3rd Class, to be Dep Commisr 2nd Class.

Major H C E Ward, Dep Commisr 4th Class, to be Dep Commisr 3rd Class.

Major H I Lugard, Assist Commisr 1st Class, to be Dep Commisr 4th Class.

Captain J McDougall, Assist Commisr 2n Class, to be Assist Commisr 1st Class.

Mr T E Ellison, C S, Assist Commisr 3rd Class, to be Assist Commisr 2nd Class.

Capt F B Morris, Supernumerary Assist Commisr, to be Assist Commisr of the 3rd Class.

Lieut Col W H Thomson, Dep Commisr 2nd class to be Dep Commisr 1st Class.

Capt W S Brooke, Dep Commisr 4th Class, to be Dep Commisr 3rd Class.

Major T H B Brooke, Assist Commisr 1st Class, to be Dep Commisr 4th Class.

Capt R M B Thomas, Cantonment Magistrate 2nd Class, to be Assist Commisr 1st Class.

Captain R A Pemberton, Assist Commisr 3rd Class, to be Cantonment Magistrate 2nd Class.

Capt H H H Hallett, Supernumerary Assist Commisr, to be Assistant Commisr 3rd Class.

The Deputy Surgeon General, Dacca Circle, to be ex-officio Sanitary Commissioner of Assam.

Lieut J Maclean, 2nd Royal Russars, to officiate as 1st Squadron Officer of the 1st Regt C I Horse.

Mr C E Crawley is appointed to be Assistant to the Deputy Accountant General in British Burmah.

Mr R C Chapman is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Comptroller General.

Mr P Mitchell, Clerk in the Office of the Adjutant General of the Army in India, to be personal Assistant to the Adjutant General.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps.

Lieut C H Morris, 14th Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 16th N I

The undermentioned officer of the Bengal Staff Corps, having completed 2 years' service, is promoted to the rank of Major:

Capt E G Wace

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the Staff Corps, is promoted to the rank of Captain:

Lieut G F Young.

The undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieutenant-Colonel, are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet:

Lieut-Col G A Leathes, Bombay Staff Corps, 1st July 1877.

Lieut-Col S C Milford, Bombay Staff Corps, 4th July 1877.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be a Surgeon in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces in the Presidency of Bengal:

Surgeon P M Grant, arrived at Fort, William, 25th June.

The Rev O D Watkins to be Hon Chaplain East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe with the necessary subsidiary leave:—Capt A R Wilkinson, Dispensing Superintendent, Bengal, private affairs, for one year, two months and twelve days. Capt C W Babington, Infantd, private affairs, for one year, six months and seven days. Surgeon T Wright, M D, medical certificate, for two and half.

Major O I Chalmers, Bengal Staff Corps, has been allowed furlough to Europe, on private affairs, for one year.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to retire from the service:—

Rank and Name	Ordinar Pension.	Annuity.
Lieut-Col A D Yeamons	£226	£205-10.

The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed 4th grade officers in Her Majesty's Indian Marine Service, on probation:—Mr W G Black and Mr J Black.

Mr R J Ives, Sub Engineer 1st Grade, is transferred from the Northern-Eastern to the Western System of State Railways.

The resignation of his appointment by Mr T R Edmondson Probationary Accountant Holkar State railway, is accepted.

Mr J Godfrey is appointed an Accountant 4th Grade on probation, and posted to the Rajpootana State Railway.

CALENDAR.—JULY 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 25th .... 0h. 10·8m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
July.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Fri. 20	.....	5 34	6 38	{ 7 57 m { 7 4 a	0 44 m 1 38 a
Sat. 21	.....	5 34	6 38	{ 9 10 m { 8 20 a	1 55 m 2 1 a
Sun. 22	Eighth Sunday after Trinity.....	5 35	6 38	{ 10 4 m { 9 22 a	2 53 m 3 0 m
Mon. 23	.....	5 35	6 37	{ 10 46 m { 10 14 a	3 46 m 4 47 a
Tues. 24	.....	5 36	6 37	{ 11 22 m { 10 57 a	4 30 m 5 28 a
Wed. 25	English Mail expected..	5 36	6 37	{ 11 55 m { 11 39 a	5 10 m 6 4 a
Th. 26	.....	5 36	6 36	{ 0 21 a	5 45 a 6 30 m

OVERLAND SUMMARY

OF

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

Compiled for despatch by to-day's Mail.

Price—As. 4 per Copy.

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POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. & O.S.N. Company leave Bombay every *Friday* soon after 5 p.m., and the following are the hours for closing the Mails:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns up to 4-30 p.m.

Registered Letters up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid together with an extra fee of 2 annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 5 p.m.

Late letters, if fully pre-paid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the *late letter fee* (2 annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m. and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully pre-paid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 9 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of 4 annas. All others will be refused.

CHINA MAILS.

China Mail Steamers will leave Bombay as follows:—

4 p.m.

Monday .....July 23

MAURITIUS AND REUNION.

Regular Mail.

Friday .....July 27

The dates of departure from Bombay of the Supplemental Mails for Mauritius and Reunion are in consonance with the Time Table of the Messageries Maritime Company; but as the French Mail Steamers occasionally leave Aden for the Mauritius before the arrival of the Bombay Overland Mail Steamers, the Indian Postal Department will not be responsible for any delay which the correspondence forwarded by that opportunity may sustain at Aden.

SPORTING.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH ST. LEGER SWEEP, 1877.

THE Manager of the *Bombay Gazette*, Bombay, presents his compliments to the Honorary Secretary, ENGLISH RACE SWEEPS, UMBALLA, and in reply to his letter requesting the publication in the *Bombay Gazette* of an Advertisement of the Umballa Great English St. Leger Sweep, which closes on the 6th September next, begs to inform him that owing to a recent order of Government prohibiting the publication of such Advertisements of Sweeps, he is unable to comply with the request,

Bombay Gazette, Manager's Office,
Bombay, June 18, 1877.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

FARMER—June 18th, at Bunder Abbas, Persian Gulf, on board the S. S. Craigforth, of heat apoplexy, Mary Jane, the beloved wife of Captain James S. C. Farmer, aged 31 years. (Australian papers please copy).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

RAIT—June 27th, at Khamarbarea, Factory, the the wife of H. Rait, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

D'SILVA—JORDAN—July 9th, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Bangalore, Mr. Gregory D'Silva, Manager of the firm o Messrs. Potter & Co., to Miss Rebecca Jordan.

MADDOCK—HIGGINS—At St. Mary Magdelene's Church, Mean Meer, Punjab, Hoshiarpur, by the Rev. R. M. Maddock, to Annie Josephine, eldest surviving daughter of A. Higgins, Esq., P. W. D., Lahore.

DEATH.

TAYLER—July 15th, at Coonoor, Constance Lily, the infant daughter of Captain R. F. Tayler, M. N. I.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1877.

AT last! The Ministerial journals in England have been permitted to state what is the policy of Her Majesty's Government, and to declare that the Russians must not be allowed to enter Constantinople. England, it is urged, must distinctly announce to Russia that the army now about to cross the Balkans will not be allowed to enter the Turkish capital, before an advance is made to Adrianople. It would have been only fair to Russia to make such a declaration before the invading army entered Bulgaria; and, had this been done, England would have had a better chance of executing her threat to maintain the security of Constantinople. At present, she seems to be as far behind hand as the Turkish army from Montenegro which is sailing round Greece to disembark at Salonika, and thence march to protect the line of the Balkans against an enemy whose head-quarters are at Tirnova, and whose advance guard has already crossed the mountains. If the Russians refuse, as no doubt they will, to be stayed in their onward march by the voice of England, it will take at least a month for English troops in any strength to reach Constantinople or Varna; and before a month has passed away the Turkish capital will have fallen into the hands of the enemy unless the Turkish forces already in Bulgaria and Roumelia can without foreign aid defeat and drive them back. At all events, the English Government has not made up its mind to act a moment too soon. We believe its determination to uphold English interests in the East will be enthusiastically supported by the people, who have always at heart longed for the proclamation of a vigorous foreign policy, and who were only restrained by the hesitation and apparent timidity of the Ministry.

THE question raised in the House of Lords by two Governors General and two Secretaries of State for India, whether Indian officials are reticent or not, is worth consideration. We trust that the noble Lords have not been in any way influenced in their debate by the somewhat coarse but clever "Gup" of Mrs. Ross Church, a book which not altogether unjustly accredits Indian society with an itch for confidences. And yet it would seem that the Duke of Argyll, for one, creates his views of tattling out of the inner consciousness of an Indian novelist's brain, so different are His Grace's experiences from those of most people *in India*. We ourselves have often derived much amusement from the taciturnity of officials, though bound to confess that such taciturnity is more conspicuous in small matters than in great. The intentions of the Government anent the filling up of some vacant appointment in, say, the Tin-tacks Department, are so studiously concealed by all the tin-tacks and those of their intimates interested in tin-tack affairs, that it would be almost impossible for an outsider to possess himself of any clandestine information on the subject; but, on the other hand, when any great question of Indian statecraft agitates this Indian world of ours, the Government policy in the matter is pretty sure to leak out through some crack or other of the State hogshead which Councils are unable to render quite weather-tight. The malicious declare that women are at the bottom of this mischief. They attribute the divulgence of State secrets to the confidential relations which exist between man and wife, or between man and other man's wife in this country, but when was not woman wronged in these things by the other sex—woman that ought to agitate her wrongs not her rights, though she obviously confounds them together? Others, less malicious but gifted with greater profundity perhaps, think that Indian statesmen disclose their secrets in their sleep. They fancy that the prodigious amount of brain-work, mostly of an epistolary kind, which Revenue Board people and such like have to get through in the day, renders them somnambulists at night, and that they snore out in dreams the substance of those despatches they believe to be safe under lock and key in the desks of their bureaus. But for our own part we are inclined to think that it is impracticable for any man to keep a secret of any importance in India, for this reason—that he is too attentively watched and studied by the folks about him to render any such concealment possible. Those dumb waiters, our native servants, are for ever listening to their masters' and mistresses' conversation, and a hint or a word dropped at table, or, indeed, anywhere on any topic whatsoever, is sufficient to make the basis of a long bazaar story on the policy of the Government. However, it is to be feared that we have many babblers among us, irrespective of our domestics. There is so little to talk about in India, topics of conversation are so few, that there is a great temptation for Brown to impart to Jones, or, better still, to Mrs. Jones, the latest *coup d'état* of his official chief. News of a sensational or startling kind carries an air with it in India. It gives the awkward a grace, and the dullard an intelligence. A man may make himself the hero of a badminton party by introducing a scrap of Council chamber news to its very local and monotonous stock of conversation in common use. He has only to pretend that he attended a meeting of the Council, or that he has received a private letter from some Mr. Blank or other at Simla to create an interest, after which he can say much what he likes about the intentions of Lord Lytton, and without question. Perhaps his news is correct, perhaps it is not. The credulity of persons destitute of topics of conversation will swallow anything and digest it, ostrich-like, however hard; and so the report or rumour gets about the country in an incredibly short space of time; leading Secretaries of State and Viceroys to the conclusion that they have traitors in the camp, perhaps in the Council chamber itself.

But the typical Indian bureaucrat is by no means a confiding person, though his friends and associates may affect to believe that he is. No man takes more pains about keeping his own counsel than that common type of official who fancies that all the weight of Empire rests on his own shoulders. He *may* confide to his wife in unguarded moments his intentions regarding the station pump, but we doubt it. He is too sly, too devilish sly, for such confidences. Our fancy pictures him as rather disconcerting his better-half with diplomatic evasions, and as turning the conversation to his nightcap or to anything rather than his correspondence with Government on the subject of that pump. And what his wife can't get out of him, who else will? Bring pump politics up at dinner before one of his class, and an adjutant (the bird) has not less to say on the subject; has not an air more secretive and discreet. We sometimes wonder how such a one does not expire under the weight of the "confidentials" from Head-quarters which oppress him, all stamped conspicuously to that effect. An Indian journalist—we think Mr. Norton, of Madras—once said that he could purchase any secret of the Government he lived under for fifty rupees, and we daresay if he chose to go in an underhand way to work in order to gain his ends he could do so. Because, where a secret is of great interest to many people, and there is much excitement on the subject, some one of the many writers and servants under whose eyes it passes is pretty sure to let it out. Perhaps it was on account of this well-known failing of Indian official routine, that Lord Northbrook transacted some of his Indian administration by private correspondence with the Secretary of State; at least Lord Salisbury accused him of having done so. It is safer to trust to a note very often than a portentous official despatch, but, whether Lord Northbrook was right or wrong, his State secrets were no secrets in India while he ruled here. Neither are those of any man safe who affects an air of reserve, or secrecy, or mystery in this country. This only excites inquisitiveness and inquiry in official as well as private circles, and the secret must be well kept indeed that can withstand the forces thus brought against it. If the Government of India really desire a certain amount of secrecy for their more important measures, than they had better be a little more candid about measures of little importance. Their present practice of making mountains out of molehills by withholding all information on trifles from the public only whets the characteristic appetite of the people of India for gossip, and prevents the object at which it is aimed—inopportune disclosures of State policy, and the alarms or panics that so often go with them in India.

LAST week we called attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the repeated complaints which we and others have made relative to the manner in which the pilgrim trade is carried on in Bombay, nothing has yet been done to ameliorate the evils complained of. We now propose to show how the Government may, without in the slightest degree offending the religious scruples of the people concerned, accomplish the object proposed.

In the month of March last year "our Hajee" described the scene which took place on the Stone Bunder, better known to Hajees as the "Hajee Bunder," on the morning on which he embarked with over one thousand pilgrims for Jeddah. The Stone Bunder was then, as it still is, the immediate foreshore of the Moody Bay Reclamation, and is approached by the new Frere Road, which runs from a point near the Mint to the new Prince's Dock. At about half a mile from the Mint the Frere Road passes over a stretch of reclaimed land which lies behind the European General Hospital and the Boree Bunder Station. The ground lying between the road and the harbour is comparatively level, and from a point nearly opposite the railway station for a distance of quarter of a mile is at present unoccupied, except by the temporary railway which has been constructed to facilitate the progress of the reclamation works and a few heaps of debris, stone, earth, &c. intended to be used in the formation of the new foreshore. Along the edge of the harbour the ground is still in its rough condition: a kind of roughly constructed pier has been run out at one place for some twenty or thirty yards into the harbour, and is built with walls sloping at an angle sufficiently steep to prevent the pier being used as a landing or embarking place. At either side of this pier, which rises well above high water level, other smaller and more roughly constructed piers have been constructed at short distances from each other. These piers consisting of loose stones piled together, though solid and comparatively compactly constructed, are altogether unfit for the use of persons entering or leaving boats on account of the roughness of their surface. The shore line between the piers consist of irregularly sloping banks formed of a thick loamy earth, and these places are likewise unfitted for landing or embarking purposes. At the time when our Hajee wrote this bunder was not in quite so bad a condition, for, as he described it, he was enabled to reach his boat by descending a seaface consisting of large blocks of stones, forming a sloping bank. Should, however, the Hajees be compelled to leave Bombay by this bunder during the season which begins next month, they will find it infinitely worse than it was last year; for instead of tripping, stumbling, and falling over rough stones, they will have to plough their way through a little field of soft sticky earth, of little more consistency than a quantity of well mixed mortar. The miserable accommodation which the Hajee Bunder thus affords is a disgrace to a flourishing seaport like ours; but, anomalous as it may seem, there is really no other bunder from which the pilgrims can be allowed to embark. The Apollo, Carnac, and Mazagon bunders are all totally inadequate to meet the strain which would be put upon their resources by the departure of a shipload of Hajees; for let it be remembered that it is not the Hajees alone who have to be accommodated, but likewise their bales and their bundles, their boxes and their bedding; the sum total of which appertaining to an ordinary batch of pilgrims—that is to say, a gathering of from five to six hundred men, women, and children—would be sufficient to completely cover the available space on any of the three bunders just named. Beside this difficulty, the gathering of the great fleet of boats, bunder boats, jolly boats, dingies and tonies, which always assemble to assist in conveying pilgrims to their vessel, would be a source of immense inconvenience to the ordinary traffic of the harbour and the bunders named, were any of the latter selected as the point from which the pilgrims should depart. The Stone Bunder must, therefore, be this year as it has heretofore been—the embarking point for the Hajees; and the only question now is whether in the brief space of time now left anything can be done to render it more suited for the purpose to which it is inevitably devoted.

What we would propose seems to us, after a careful examination of the bunder both at high and low water time, at once the most practical, convenient, and least costly remedy for the difficulties and evils pointed out. Of course, at the present time, while the progress of the reclamation is still going on, it would be futile to discuss or propose for adoption anything but the most temporary and inexpensive measures; and we may, therefore, at once dismiss the consideration of anything like a floating stage, a ghaut, or a pucka landing wharf—all or any of which might deserve more than a passing notice if discussed as other than a temporary measure. The plan which we propose is simply that a portion of the bank just above the largest of the piers described above should be formed into a slope not steeper than that usually given to a boat slip. This slope should be at least from ten to twenty feet wide, and stretch from a couple of feet below the water mark to the top of the bank. A roughly constructed railing of sufficient strength should be placed at either side of the slip or slope, leading down to the high water shore line, and the entire of the slope should be covered with large flat stones, so as to form a comparatively level way from the top of the bank to the water's edge. The cost of such a slip as this would be a mere nominal sum, and the benefit to the unlucky pilgrims would be immense. A score of good bunder-coolies could easily complete the work before the middle of August, and, after the Hajee season was over, the materials could be removed and used in the construction of the reclamation; the only loss which would thus be incurred would be the cost of the labour of the coolies and superintendence during the construction of the ship, and this cannot be considered otherwise than trifling when the object in view is one of such a charitable nature.

THE FIRST BARODA ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

ON Wednesday we briefly summarised the Administration Report of the Baroda State for 1875-76, which has just appeared, and we will now return to the subject, as it is one of considerable importance. The report is published by the Foreign Department Press, Calcutta; and as this is the first official record made public of the reforms introduced on the deposition of Mulhar Row Gaekwar and the introduction of the present *regime*, no doubt it will be received by the public with much interest and curiosity. We would, however, venture to observe that the delay in bringing out the report is somewhat against the interest that might be taken in it; and so far as we can see this delay has been altogether occasioned by the Foreign Department Press. The covering letter of Mr. Melvill, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor General, submitting the memorandum of the Minister, Raja Sir T. Madhava Row, K. C. S. I., is dated Baroda, 24th August 1876, so that the Press above referred to has taken *eleven months* to produce a report they might have turned out in a week with the greatest ease. There may be many causes to account for some delay, but we can realize none that should withhold from public issue a report that treats of events occurring almost two years ago. With some of those events the public are already fully acquainted, so that it will not be necessary for us to notice the official changes of which the report treats, while we can devote ourselves to the changes and reforms worked by the present administration from the date of its assuming the reins of government. These are set forth by Raja Sir T. Madhava Row in a very ably written memorandum, which would speak better for itself than any review did space permit of our giving it *in extenso*. He says

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

SIMLA, JULY 19.

At the Legislative Council to-day the introduction of the Punjab Courts Bill was postponed. In moving for the consideration of the Select Committee's records on the Limitation of Suits Bill, the Hon. Mr. Stokes explained in detail the various alterations effected in Committee. The Bill was subsequently passed, the Hon. Mr. Hope having expressed his opinion that its passing might advantageously have been deferred until next January. The Council then adjourned to the 26th inst.

AFFGHAN AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, JULY 19.

A negotiation for Yakoob Khan's release, under security of some of the principal chiefs, and purporting to obtain pledges of future good conduct from him, has failed. He prefers imprisonment to a life of distrust and suspicion, and, moreover, disapproves of his father's rupture with the British, and refuses to take part against them. The Governors of Turkistan and Badakshan represent their uneasiness at Russian approaches to their frontiers. The Amir has ordered maps showing the points of advance, and daily reports of changes. The Amir, in reply to the Khan of Bokhara, expresses suspicion of British intentions, as indicated by the occupation of Khelat, which enables them to advance into Kandahar and Khorassan. Reports of disaffection in Hasara, and the Governor of Ghuzni is deputed by the Amir to report on its state. Kazi Abdool Kader has been executed by the Amir, under the suspicion of furnishing information to the British of the death of Yakoob Khan, since reported. The Governor of Badakshan has raised 1,000 recruits, and asks for arms. He states that Jehandar Shah sought an interview with the Russian Governor, and is in communication with the Khan of Khelat, and is likely to create disturbance there. The Amir has ordered Jehandar Shah's movements to be watched.

BANGALORE RACES.

SECOND DAY, JULY 19.

EASTERN PLATE.

Prince 1
Merrylegs 2

OFFICERS' CHALLENGE CUP.

Spec 1
Oliver Twist 2

MYSORE CUP.

Scamp 1
Aleppo 2

STEWARDS' CUP.

Orlando 1
Pegasus 2
Diana 3
Bracelet 4
Secret 5
Night Wind 6

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE MINISTERIAL JOURNALS ON ENGLAND'S DUTY.

LONDON, JULY 19.

The Ministerial journals of to-day, in discussing the situation, state that the interests of Great Britain forbid that the Russians should enter Constantinople, and urge the Government to declare this without further delay before the Russian forces shall have advanced on Adrianople.

MOVEMENTS OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

Reouf Pacha remains on the defensive at Palivne (Selimno ?), where he awaits the arrival of Suleiman Pacha, who with forty-eight Battalions of Turkish Infantry is coming up from Antivari, via Salonica, at which port he will disembark his force.

Mehemed Pacha, with the army lately assembled at Novi Bazar, has arrived at Nisch.

RESIGNATION OF SAFVET PACHA.

Safvet Pacha (the Minister for Foreign Affairs) has resigned and been appointed Minister for Public Works.

(The name of Safvet Pacha's successor is unintelligible and repetition has been called.)

The Turks have abandoned Kustendji in the Dobrudscha.

THE RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

It is semi-officially denied that the Russian troops have been guilty of the atrocities imputed to them, the severe discipline in the Russian Army, it is stated, precludes the possibility of such a thing.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, JULY 19.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Siam, with the outward London Mails of 6th inst., left here for Bombay at 9 a.m. to-day, and the s. s. Mongolia, for Galle and Calcutta, at 1 p.m. yesterday.

LONDON, JULY 18, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dholleras ..... 5 3-16.

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 84½
4½ per cent. do. 84½
5½ per cent. do. 89½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight 1-32
3 per cent. Consols for account 94⅝
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 107
Bar Silver 54½

Arrival—Raphael.

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 19.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fao. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

STEAMER REPORTS.

TRINCOMALLEE, JULY 19, 10-30 A.M.

H. M.'s Undaunted arrived from Madras.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 19.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 4-52 P. M.—Weather fine, wind S., the mer. 82, W. B. 76, min. 74, bar. 29·88.

CARWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E. 6, ther. 83 bar. 30·3. Fall of rain 32 cents.

MANGALORE, 6-20 P. M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., N. W. W. Fall of rain 42 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E. moderate, ther. 90, bar. 29·84.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. S. W. light, ther. 88. Fall of rain 14 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand	Rs. 8 15-16d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	Rs. 9 1-d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...Rs. 9 3-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...Rs. 9 1-d.	,,

We understand that memorials to H. E. the Governor of Bombay are being got up by the merchants and inhabitants of Broach, Gogo, Baroda, and Ahmedabad, for connecting the port and sea sanatarium of Gogo, and the proposed Kattywar lines of Railway, with the B. B. and C. I. Railway, by way of Broach and Delij, and a steam ferry to Gogo. It is asserted that the proposed route will afford great facilities which are much wanted for merchandise and passenger traffic; the present routes are tedious, expensive, and not always safe; in fact, they are altogether unsuitable to the requirements of the provinces that will be benefited.

YESTERDAY'S issue of the Bombay *Government Gazette* contains a notice bearing the signature of Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, the eldest son of the late Baronet, intimating that he assumes the name of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and the title annexed to it.

OUR local contemporary has lately been publishing stories from Rajkote to the effect that there is going to be a State trial at Rajkote to investigate charges against Prince Kalooba, the son of the Jam of Nowanuggur. Kalooba is said to have attempted to poison his father, and, further, it is said, Messrs. Inverarity and Jardine have been instructed by the Bombay Government to conduct the prosecution against the Jam's son. We believe, however, on good authority, that there is no truth in these reports.

A TRAVANCORE correspondent of a Cochin paper writes:—"Rain, rain, rain is the order of the day; the country is deluged, and the paddy-fields are vigorously thriving. Crocodiles are making their way into the interior parts of the country in consequence of the overflow of the lakes, rivers, and canals."

THE Baroda correspondent of the *Poona Observer* writes, "Lieutenant Ballantine, of the Gaekwar 1st Regiment, went to Kurree Patton the other day to relieve Captain W. Lynn of the 3rd Regiment (who is there with his Regiment on Police work). The latter officer has been summoned here to answer certain serious charges preferred against him by the Kurree authorities, viz. inciting a riot. Another officer, Captain Cormack of the 1st Regiment, is to be tried on certain charges which are not definitely known, but which will all come out in a few days when the Court assembles. Some changes in the Military Department of the Gaekwar's service will shortly take place. Some officers are to be pensioned, some to be dismissed, and some will receive gratuity. It is time that this branch of the service should be placed on a better and respectable footing."

CERTAIN letters from the Secretary of the Church Missionary Society to the Bishop of Colombo, just received, are documents marked by much determination, especially the last of the two. They make reconciliation impossible, says the *Madras Times*. It is stated in the Ceylon papers, on authority, that the highest legal opinion in England is to the effect that the inhibition of a Colonial prelate, given without trial and in the manner adopted by R. S. Colombo last year, has no binding force whatever. This, the Rev. W. Clark has received instructions to communicate to the Bishop of Colombo, and then take up his work quietly and proceed with it as though nothing had happened. The temper of the Committee may be inferred from the fact that they are said to have delegated the announcement of the fact to the Bishop by the hand of Mr. Clark. That gentleman is not human if he does not feel under the circumstances at least a little malicious, whilst the unwelcome intelligence will be rendered more unwelcome to the Bishop by the medium through which it is conveyed. This the Committee in Salisbury-square evidently saw.

THE flat having gone forth for the disestablishment of one hundred Executive and Assistant Engineers of the Public Works Department, yet another Committee is now sitting in Simla to arrange the least objectionable mode of carrying out the scheme, which will, it is stated, affect only Staff Corps men and Civilians, not Royal Engineers. This rather wholesale measure is not very intelligible in the face of the Secretary of State's annual advertisement for 45 candidates for admission to the Cooper's Hill Civil Engineering College. The terms it is proposed to accord to the involuntary pensioners will, it is rumoured, be by no means illiberal.

A LARGE number of influential natives of Madras have sent up a petition to Government, protesting against the Government order sanctioning the admission of dancing girls into Government girls' schools.

THE processions of the Jagernath cars at Mohesh this year passed off without any dispute between the owners of the cars and the authorities, and also without any accidents. The arrangements made by Sir W. Herschell and the police authorities are said to have been very complete.

THE native papers are likely to overdo the thing by their constant harping on "diseased spleens," says the *Indo-European Correspondence*. For instance, the *Hindoo Patriot* remarks of a cooly who was lately shot accidentally by a European, "Somehow or other these accidents are becoming rather frequent of late." So are these kinds of undiscriminating comments. We have read and admired the *Indian Mirror's* article on the subject of "diseased spleens," because it was just and to the point. When a man cuffs or kicks a native, even if he did not intend to kill the man, the cuff or kick was at all events intentional. But it is rather too much to assume that Europeans go out shooting with the intention of peppering natives, yet so as not to kill them.

THE lady in Wynaad to whom a Canarese baby was offered for sale, writes to the *Madras Times*:—"I was amused to see your reference to my Canarese baby. Hear the sequel to the story. My husband made enquiries, and found the woman belonged to one of our own gang, that her husband was sick, and herself unable to work owing to the smallness of her baby, it being only a week old, whereupon my husband gave the man medicine, &c., and the woman sufficient advance to keep them going till the man could come to work again, or at any rate for some days. Natural consequence: the next morning my interesting family had disappeared from the lines, having gone, we suppose, to their own country, and, of course, we shall never see them or our advance any more! It certainly wears the edge off one's charity to meet with such constant and systematic ingratitude."

THE members of the East India United Service Club are, says *Truth*, much exercised in their minds as to their future. It appears that in consequence of the local Indian Army having practically ceased to exist, they are losing their principal recruiting ground, and will have to seek elsewhere for the means of filling their vacancies. It is suggested that they should open their doors to the Uncovenanted Civil Service, change the name of the Club, and lower their entrance-fee. They will do well to think twice before they adopt the latter alternative. Why not open their doors to all who have lived in India, in other professions besides Government service, or, better still, amalgamate with the Oriental, retaining the name of the latter?

A TERRIFIC hurricane passed over the Navigator and Friendly Island Groups at the beginning of June, the force having been severely felt at Tonga and Samoa. It destroyed all the cocoanut plantations at Tongatabu and Keppel Islands, and over a thousand houses and sixteen churches were blown down. The May Queen, which was at Rica when the hurricane came on, disappeared suddenly and has not been seen since. Later advices state that the May Queen had 3,000 ounces of gold on board. Accounts of dreadful loss of life are expected.

THE *Madras Standard* recently made a statement to the effect, that among the officers at present employed on the Famine Relief Works in that Presidency is Sir Chandos Stanhope Reade, the young Anglo-Indian whose title to one of the oldest English Baronetcies was not long ago proved. We should like to see, says the *Anglo-Indian Nation*, that statement verified. Sir Chandos Reade, if we remember aright, left Madras about the beginning of 1876 for England, to take possession of the family estates, and his name is now borne on the list of the Baronets of England. The story is an interesting one and will be new to many of our readers. Sir Chandos's father was a subaltern of a British regiment which came to India many years ago. While in Madras some wild scrape necessitated Lieutenant Reade's withdrawal from his regiment; a standing feud with his father, the last Baronet, at the same time prevented his returning to England. He consequently settled down in Madras, married an Anglo-Indian and was the father of the present Sir Chandos. Years elapsed and Lieutenant Reade died, without coming into the title, his father surviving him. Previous to his death he took every necessary precaution to ensure his son's succession, though avoiding to the last any communication with his father, the then head of the family. The position of the young heir to the Reade baronetcy continued unchanged for years after his father's death. At last the old Baronet in England died, and the heir came to be sought for,—till he was found in Black Town. Papers transmitted to England by his father, placed the title of the young Reade beyond doubt. It was acknowledged after a short time, and when the Prince of Wales held his Levee in Madras among those presented to His Royal Highness was Sir Chandos Stanhope Reade, the newly discovered Baronet of England. One of his rank was present, Sir William Rierson Arbuthnot, and of him the Anglo-Indian as an older Baronet took precedence. The Reade family, as might be inferred from one of the names, is connected with that of the Duke. The Baronetcy dates back to 1660.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Delhi Gazette* seeks information regarding a strange animal:—

"Can any of your readers inform me what the proper name of the animal I am about to describe is? I shall be much obliged to any naturalist for the information. On the 14th June an animal was killed in my compound, (after it had devoured four fowls) which resembled a gigantic lizard; it weighed five seers, and measured from tip of snout to end of tail two yards and a half; the tail was about as long as the body tapering off. It had long claws to its four legs, and was a hideous-looking reptile. On the evening of the 7th June, i. e. a few days ago the dog barked excessively at something under the rose hedge near the moorghee-khans. The servants and the dog (a bull terrier) hunted the animal, which scrambled up a tall tree though its nature is evidently to creep on the ground. This was a most hideous thing, more than twice as large as the former one. The servants pelted it with stones but it did not relax its hold on the tree, until a syce climbed up with a long pole and dislodged it when it fell, a heavy lump, to the ground. The dog was after it immediately, but after being attacked by the reptile and bitten in three places it would not go near it again; the servants beat the animal to death. It had a raised protuberance all along its tail, and the tail was very thick like another body almost. It had a triangular head, with a thin tongue six inches long hanging out of its mouth (when it was dead), the body was black outside and white beneath, and like the skin of an alligator; it had long teeth, but the head and mouth were not like those of an alligator. It weighed ten seers. I am rather anxious to see no more of these reptiles in my compound. They must have come from the ravines close by."

A "TEOTOUND sensation" was created in Limestreet Wesleyan Chapel lately by the preacher, after giving out his text, stating that he had pondered over it the whole week, and had been unable to satisfy himself as to its real meaning. Frequently, he had received inspiration when in the pulpit, but on this occasion he could throw no light upon the text. He, therefore, felt himself unable to proceed. What a blessing it would be if the clergy of other Churches, when they have nothing to say to their congregations, would follow the example of this worthy Wesleyan, and say nothing!

A LONDON correspondent of an Australian paper remarks:—"People sometimes grumble at what they call the large salaries which are paid to Ministers of State. What would they say to £30,000 a year to a Bank Manager! I happen to know that the head manager of Coutts' Bank receives this sum, and the two assistant managers £10,000 a year each. I admit these are big figures; but then Coutts' is not an ordinary Bank. Many of the crowned heads of Europe keep an account there, and the manager has, as a matter of course, to mix in the most aristocratic society." This is addressed to the Insurance and Banking organ "down south" and is published in good faith. We (*Madras Mail*) "happen to know" however, that the figures are ridiculously erroneous. But we have no objection to anybody believing that the head clerk of Coutts' receives the same salary as the Indian Viceroy and nearly four times that of the English Chancellor, and five times that of the Prime Minister.

PARSEE SELF-GLORIFICATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was asked to-day to sign a most voluminous document of many signatures, requesting the Sheriff to call a public meeting for the purpose of doing something or other to commemorate the virtues of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

For many years I have known the late Baronet well, and perhaps respect him more than some of the finest people who are getting up the public meetings, but I am not aware that he was possessed of any great abilities, or that he ever did anything either in public or private to justify his friends in calling a meeting of the public to do honour to his memory.

In European countries, and even in the other Presidencies of India, honour of this kind is not given to any man unless he has by some shining talent or princely charities made himself famous; but here it seems to be the fashion whenever a man of even very ordinary ability dies, if he but have been possessed of money, no matter how obtained, to laud him to the skies, and some fussy friends are certain to make an attempt to get up a public meeting of some kind or other for the glorification of their deceased friend.

I should not be surprised that were the Bar to lose that enterprising Parsee barrister, Mr. Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, which I sincerely trust for the good of all future public meetings where a strong opposition is required will not happen for many years to come, his many admiring Parsee friends would not hesitate a moment in getting up a public meeting to give them an opportunity of glorifying him and Parsees generally, and would even ask His Excellency the Governor to take the chair.

We are decidedly getting too fussy in Bombay, and it is time that we should give over such arrant humbug as attempting to raise men of mediocrity, merely because they happen to be well off in a worldly point of view, to the same platform as the statesmen, patriots, and poets whose memories are honored in Europe.

Bombay, July 19. ANTI-HUMBUG.

KATTYWAR RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Though obscure and interested advocates of the port of Bhownugger may put in their claim for that place as the centre of the cotton trade for western Kattywar, and may urge that when the trade is once established it cannot be removed, the mere fact, however, that the trade of Gogo has been stolen away from it to Bhownugger shows that a trade may be diverted and influenced to some other port if greater facilities or inducements are offered. A line of railway coming from the north-eastward would have to bend off to the north to get to Bhownugger, but if continued straight on to Gogo, the distance to the latter place would be very slightly in excess of the distance to Bhownugger from Gondul; and everybody knows that in all civilized countries no line of railway stops short of the port nearest the sea. Whatever the advantages any port further inland may possess, hundreds of examples might be given of this, and of the contests there have been to push lines of railway right up to the seaboard. So that those who argue in favour of Bhownugger as against Gogo as the terminus of the Kattywar Railway are arguing against established facts as exhibited in other parts of the world. It is true that there are several cotton presses, but are not most of them of a pattern that is now almost obsolete owing to their limited powers of pressure?

Whatever advantages may be claimed for Bhownugger, not as a port but as an established mart for cotton, it cannot be denied that Gogo possesses great advantages as a sanatarium. Some one has called it the Brighton of Guzerat, and if there were proper facilities for communication, it might soon deserve that designation.

When Lord Napier of Magdala commanded the Bombay Army, he visited several places with a view to establishing a sanitarium of Guzerat. Domus was formerly used as such, till nearly a whole regiment died of fever caught at that dreary station of sand hills and rats. Then Teethul was looked at, and a large barrack was on the point of being built there, until it was pronounced a very healthy place owing to the number of small tidal creeks by which it is surrounded and the wide stretch of land fronting Teethul. There were also the minor but important difficulties of a supply of sweet water and the bridging of a small stream which periodically floated away; the bridge erected by the P. W. D.—then Panera Hill—was looked at, but owing to its unhealthy, its capabilities were very limited. Finally, Toonghur, the pet sanitarium of the Collector of Surat, was also pronounced ineligible owing to the limited water supply, &c. So the grilled residents of Guzerat have to go up to Matheran, Mahableshwar or Khundalla, though some few do go still to Teethul and Domus. But if there were a railway line of communication with Gogo many would follow the example of the Collector of Ahmedabad and take up their quarters at Gogo in the hot season. All that is needed is a good road or railroad to Delij and a steam ferry across the gulf.

Dehj itself is not a bad place. There is the finest well of water there in Guzerat similar to the one at Vaux's tomb on the Taptee, where the Parsees have a sanitarium for their own community. For some time a steamer did run from Broach to Gogo, but the catastrophe with the Jelum alarmed people and the charges were exorbitant, so it seldom or never filled. In fact, it was generally empty; besides, it ae often as not stuck half way up or down the river on sandbanks at low tides. Then it changed to Surat; but sticking in the river and exorbitant charges drove people to the *tuppal* boats by way of Danda, which are mostly full every trip. This is because the sea trip is short and the charges moderate. The Nerbudda was buoyed at great cost. These buoys were apt to drift in the flood and had to be carefully attended to, which was done by the Local Funds Department; but after that Department was transferred to the P. W. D., they were neglected, and the buoys finally wore away their shackles and swivels and drifted away. Some of them were recovered and see lying at the bunders of Broach and Gogo, but some were entirely lost through negligence.

What we want is a railway made to Delij and a suitable ferry established across the gulf, the passenger traffic would be very considerable. Merchants and traders, visitors and pilgrims to Palitana would give a considerable return, to say nothing of the cotton and other traffic which a railway would naturally and certainly create. But to stop short at Bhownugger on one side and to depend on a steamer to Surat, as now proposed, or Danda *tuppal* route, would never do. The whole idea is an absurdity, and its only advocates must be people blinded by interest or ignorance of what they pretend to give an opinion upon, and therefore they cannot be trusted.

July PRO BONO PUBLICO.

SOME DENIALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of the 10th inst. I see that Mr. D. J. Mineas says, in reference to a correspondent in your issue of the 14th ult., that the R. C. priest here has turned a tenant out of the house attached to the chapel for various reasons and afterwards the house was rented to a better tenant. This does not convey a correct idea. The house rented to the second tenant is a detached building, distant from the chapel. The correspondent on the 14th June further had said—1st. That the priest had refused to give any reason about renting the house to the last tenant and erased the complaining members' names from the roll of the congregation. This is foreign to truth. The priest has never been asked for any reason, nor any body's name has up to date been erased of the roll of the congregation. 2nd. That the priest refused to attend a funeral. The correspondent is wrongly informed. It is true the priest was not present. The reason was that he was not sent for. I attended the funeral, and was, amongst others, scandalised to hear the father of the dead child (when some of us told him to send for the priest) *say that he would not attend the priest to perform at the funeral* without the confraternity, with their insignia. The priest could not send the confraternity in consequence to an old resolution of the congregation here, that it is not to attend the funeral of those that being employed do not pay for the maintenance of the church at the rate of one pice out of every rupee of their monthly salary. The confraternity also could not attend owing to the same resolution, where it is said that any member attending the funeral, with his insignia, of any member who refuses to pay the subscription or the funeral of his family (dependent) is to be deprived of the same insignia.

A BHOSAWUL R. C. PARISHIONER.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 18th July 1877.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·737
Temperature of the Air	82·6
Wet Bulb	78·1
Dew Point	76·1
Relative humidity of Air	862
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.) ...	85·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 6-30 a.m.) ...	8·7
General Direction of wind	WSW, W, WSW, SW, WSW
Movement of wind in 24 hours	471
Fall of Rain	0·15
Total fall during month	7·45
,, ,, year	42·62
Additional fall up to 10 A.M. of 19th	0·6

THE WAY ENGLISH OFFICERS ARE HOUSED IN INDIA, AND THE ECCENTRICITIES OF THE RELIEF SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a twofold difficulty in bringing before you the subject I wish to draw your attention to; the first being that the very nature of complaints, generally, prepossesses the hearer with the idea that the persons who suggest or bring to notice any grievance have themselves a warped mind on the subject, or are strongly prejudiced towards one view only of it; and the second being a certain amount of fear, lest a review of the truth being often unpleasant, unpalatable, and unswerveable, those at fault may seek out (possibly by a somewhat underhand procedure, as we have recently learnt in a case which has attracted considerable public attention) the exponent of unwholesome truths, and visit the offender (?) with severity, if not condign puniehment. This is merely to advise your readers to take all that may be said, as it were, *cum grano salis*, or as the effusions of one feeling momentarily bitter, or possibly as the grumblings of some dyspeptic person; but at the same time they may weigh well the facts in their own minds, and add their testimony to the statements made, should they choose to do so.

I should say that great benefit might accrue to a vast number were the public generally to know, and take a concern in, two points with regard to the Bombay Native Army—1st, the housing of the officers, and 2nd, the annual reliefs of corps. Bengal and Madras may be under similar disadvantages, but of those two Presidencies I am not qualified to speak.

I will guarantee, without further statement, that, of the present number of officers in the Bombay Army, one-third (taking those as the proportion of married men), and at least one-half of the remaining two-thirds at present serving in the army, will or would state if necessary, that during many portions of their service they have been housed, or their wives and families have been compelled to live, in quarters (they cannot by any stretch be called houses) utterly unadapted for healthy lives, and which, if the English public could see or form any idea of, would strike them with the greatest surprise, amazement, and concern. Of this I am convinced.

To remedy a grievance, or to obtain a hearing, in England, some officer will don his uniform, and commence sweeping a crossing in London: another will strike, perhaps, a member of a club in a public thoroughfare; another will endeavour to thrust a petition on Her Majesty at a railway station—and what do such acts necessarily entail on the mind of the editor of a daily paper, who may receive letters whose object is to invite public attention? That they are the effusions of some crack-brained officer endeavouring to ventilate imaginary evils. Into the waste paper basket with them! In both military and judicial circles it seems to have become evident by two of the latest decisions that might is not only nine-tenths but the whole of the law; that right may whistle with its hands in its pockets, and none shall heed it. These considerations naturally militate against a meagre hope that any good may arise from "the voice of one crying in the wilderness."

Let us first consider the housings, tenements, or quarters of the officers in various stations; and take Augur (100 miles from Mhow) to begin with. Here is quartered a wing of a Native Infantry Regiment, with two officers and often a medical officer in addition. Either, or all of these may be married men. To accommodate them are two small bungalows, built on the ground (not raised on a plinth), each consisting of one room, the only space fit to be called a room, some 14 feet square, wattle and daub panelling used as partitions for side rooms; the floor earthen, or cow-dunged; no verandahs, and the eaves of the roofs being very low. Nice accommodation indeed!

Let us take Muldpoor. What have we here? Two really fair bungalows, raised on plinths two feet high; and a mess house. These have to accommodate at least five officers, several of whom may be married; otherwise you shall find a small bungalow like the Augur ones, and a second, formerly inhabited by a native, a long way from the Lines and Mess, and separated from them by a nullah which may be impassable during the rains. It may be added that, during the rainy seasons, living in any of these bungalows is rendered precarious by the rise and overflow of the river; the only resort then is to fly to a hill hard by which has been pointed out as the "refuge."

Leaving Central India for a while, let us take the Western Coast: Deesa, Ahmedabad, and Baroda. In Deesa, as in many of the larger stations, some few of the bungalows are fair, the remainder small, built with no regard to aspect, and poverty-stricken. In Ahmedabad the officer is well pleased can he inhabit the deserted dome of some mosque, which are mostly substantially constructed. In Baroda, where usually the number of officers may be seven, the force now comprises above twenty officers: to accommodate them are some five or six fair bungalows, and the remainder one-roomed, ill-built and unflowered. Let us see what there is in such important places as Indore and Mhow. At Indore, with a wing of a native regiment there are perhaps three officers: for these there is a small bungalow (but in fair order) for the commandant, and a small travellers' bungalow—now deserted by the Public Works who have built a large new one—for the accommodation of the others, each of whom may in this way have a single room from ten to twelve feet square. This is said to be satisfactory to a subaltern, but the English soldier has a spacious, roomy, stone barrack, with double verandah, raised three feet from the ground: and his wife and family have equally solid residences found them close by. This is well and good; but are English officers, ladies, and children so much inferior? In Mhow, at present, is a troop of Native Cavalry Regiment, and two Native Infantry Regiments. The number of officers cannot well be less than 27; for these there are some 18 or 19 bungalows exclusive of the three mess houses; 8 or 9 are good, the rest, as before, ill-built, with cracked and warped whitewashed walls which threaten to fall every rainy season, and not for one moment to be compared to a cottage dwelling in England. Why are these bungalows not made secure? and are there no cantonment rules on the subject? There are rules in most military stations that the landlord must keep the bungalow in repair. But of what use is it to white-wash or to patch with plaster here and there a building which is tumbling down and ricketty? This will not prevent inferior walls being undermined by rats, or the floors riddled by ants.

To conclude, let us, with a gasp, look at Bombay. A more shabby, despicable, sorry collection of mud huts could be found nowhere. A late Governor of Bombay, when shown the pendalls, declared that he would be very sorry to see his dogs in them! and it is well known in the Bombay Army that an officer dying in one of the pendalls had his toes eaten by rats!

One officer living in the Marines Lines informed me that during one monsoon his dining-room floor was under water for several days. I will not draw no invidious comparisons when I state that a large edifice has lately been constructed for the signallers of the Telegraph Department; are the officers so much less worthy of consideration? One Governor erects costly stables on the Esplanade, which have to be abandoned; but officers and their wives may live in mud huts. It is a perpetual disgrace that such things should be allowed to remain unremedied.

What remedies are there? It is my wish to point out defects, and leave the remedies to those who are best qualified to judge. But it might be suggested that when a native wishes to erect bungalows in military lines not only sanctioning a good plan, but a superintendence over the work done and the materials, should be carried out by the authorities; or let Government, as time calls for them, build suitable bungalows for officers, and the money collected in rent will certainly produce a good return, or take steps that officers and families who have to follow their regiments which may be ordered to certain places for military purposes shall not be crowded in mud shanty. There can be very little question that the health both of officers themselves, and of their wives and families, is very much affected by the construction of the dwellings, their dampness from being built on the ground, the want of proper ventilation, the addition to the heat, the proximity to emanations from the soil, and the confinement in inner rooms of stagnant air.

Now as to the second question, that of "Reliefs." For some years past there has been a great mystery why the reliefs are not carried out as before. There are 26 Regiments of Native Infantry to be moved, and 3 of Cavalry; the usual "relief" takes place every 3 years in Infantry Regiments, and every four in the Cavalry. Bombay and Mehidpoor it is usually necessary to "relieve" every two years: so that, to keep up the plan, nine regiments should moved yearly. Who—what unknown Being—what Brooks of Sheffield—eventually settles the question of these reliefs? and what guide does this Being take? They are certainly fearfully and wonderfully devised! In fact they are becoming a thing of the past. One year the excuse is put forward that owing to a famine on the other side of India no reliefs shall take place in the Bombay Presidency. Another year they cannot take place because of the deficiency in the Budget; yet another year and a Madras famine shall stop them. The Poona Horse and the 21st Madras Battalion are local corps; why shall the others not remain so? But it is hard on corps in what are considered bad stations.

One Regiment (20th) remains so long in Bombay that it becomes demoralized and deteriorated by the perpetual number of incessant "guards." Another Regiment (11th) remains in a nice sequestered nook, Bhooj, for nearly 4 years, and anticipates a fifth; whilst another Regiment (8th) kicks its heels during its sixth year in Poona!

One Regiment (9th) has 4 years in Ahmedabad, and then by way of contrast (!) has 3 more years in another part of Gujerat, whilst two Regiments (12th and 5th) seem to have remained in the memory of the oldest inhabitant about Belgaum, Dharwar, or Poona. The 5th Regiment is become a local pet at Nesseree, whilst the 25th N. I., being decimated at Mehidpore, are only relieved as a *dernier resort* at the end of one relief season. The Regiment at Deesa (18th) have a quiet 4 years then, and must perforce have a fifth.

Year by year reliefs accumulate, and year by year some excuse is pleaded; but it is not shown that, whilst it is too expensive to move native regiments, it is quite within the bounds of reason to squander lacs of rupees on constructing a new road to Mahableshwar, or building purposeless stables in Bombay. And these plans of reliefs and their new success lie in a great measure in the fault of the administrative powers; men who have been all their lives in one department are transferred to others perfectly new which, were men from its strange to the work and are again removed before they have mastered it in detail.

In both questions of bungalows or of reliefs, Government may ignore the wives of officers, or their families, which are affected by them, but there is a hardship also to the men, in regard to the second question, as well as to the officers, and one which, were a matter for public discussion, and which usually fell on the public ear, would not be allowed to remain unexplained, unbalanced and unknown.

MIDAS.

A BREAD AND BUTTER QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have just come across a prospectus of the Cawnpore "Memorial School," and on reading it over found a bill of fare laid down which does credit to the institution, considering the reasonable charges for boarders. It would be well if the principals of every public and private boarding school in India adopted this plan, for it is a matter of no little importance that parents should be made aware of the diet their boys and girls receive during the time they are away from home. Every school should have a bill of fare, which would be a satisfaction to parents and of advantage to the repute of schools adopting the plan.

A FRIEND OF CHILDREN.

ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I cut out the following paragraph from the *Scotsman* of the 23rd June: "On Monday afternoon, while two men were passing the old quarry of Ravelston, near Edinburgh, they observed a human body on the surface of the water. It was ultimately found to be that of a man apparently between 30 and 40 years of age, with reddish hair and whiskers. He wore a light checked woollen shirt, and socks with the initials 'G. R. Brown, M.D.' The body bore the appearance of having been in the water for a considerable time. The cap worn by the deceased was drawn tightly over the head, and the coat firmly buttoned up."

Was there not a G. R. Brown, M.D., who made some stir in Bombay about two years ago, and afterwards was concerned in some Police Court proceedings at Calcutta?

R. S.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

BARODA, JULY 16.

We had a good fall of rain all day yesterday and last night, and the faces of the *banniaes* have been in consequence totally blackened (as the local phrase goes) because all grain and other articles were being sold at the following exorbitant rates, at kutcha seers per rupee:

Wheat	15	Jaggery	8
Coarse rice	15	Brown sugar	5
Dal	13	White sugar	4
Bajree	18	Castor oil	6
Gram	18	Salt	23
Ghee	1½		

Since rain has fallen, hopes are entertained of grain being sold at a reduced price, but to the great chagrin of the sellers, for they were gleeful at the rain holding off, as they were disposing of their commodities at 50 per cent. profit.

CAMP DEOLALEE, JULY 16.

THE first of the annual cricket matches between the Deolalee Station and Equtpoora teams was played at Deolalee on the 13th inst. An easy victory was gained by the Station Club. The playing was good all round, but the bowling of Capt. Harris, of the Station, is deserving of special commendation. The Equtpoora players found it no easy matter to play his very superior round arm bowling. In the scoring line, Mr. McLean, also belonging to the Station, must not be forgotten, as he put together a tidy score of 32 runs in grand style; and elicited frequent and reiterated plaudits from the spectators, while playing. As it would not be fair that the Station team alone should have all the praise, it may be mentioned, on behalf of the Equtpoora Club, that the underhand bowling of Mr. Bowler was good and destructive, while the batting of Mr. Brook, Locomotive Superintendent was in true British style, though he did not score very high. It is, indeed, a pleasure to see this gentleman and Capt. Harris standing at their wickets and wielding the famous old willow.

The match was followed by a dinner and ball. Justice was done to the luscious viands of different descriptions, provided by the Station people for their guests. Dancing commenced at 9-30 p. m. in part of a barrack which was tastefully decorated with flags, swords, and festoons of leaves and flowers. The *elite* of the Station added to the splendour of the ball-room, by being present and taking part in a few of the dances. A string band, which attended, was *au fait* in discoursing sweet music in excellent time, which is quite a treat in this unmusical place. The whole entertainment went off in a manner showing that the arrangements were most complete; and there is not the slightest doubt, but that the Equtpoora folks returned to their homes in highly exhilarated spirits at the kind and liberal treatment they experienced from their Deolalee friends.

RAIN AT AHMEDABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDABAD, JULY 17.

AT last, after much anxious looking for and many false alarms, after considerable experience of that "hope deferred which maketh the heart sick," I think I may safely say that the monsoon has set in. Commencing about 10 p.m. on Saturday with a good heavy fall of rain and slight thunderstorm, and it has continued to rain pretty steadily ever since. The monsoon has not come an hour too soon, for the want of rain was beginning to be acutely felt. Sowing operations had ceased on account of the hardness and dryness of the ground, and the tender shoots which had sprung up after the few slight showers which we had some time ago were being parched up and dying for want of moisture. In the districts things were looking serious. The country may be said to have been lying under the very shadow of famine, whose gaunt spectre might at any time swoop down and spread desolation around. In many places grass was so scarce and dear that the poor were feeding their cattle on the leaves of trees; indeed, the cattle were already dying for want of water. However, all's well that ends well. Let us hope that all signs and symptoms of scarcity will disappear under the benignant influences of the rain.

I have really no local news of the slightest interest to give you. Things wag on in our Sleepy Hollow with the same dreary monotony, and it takes a flood that well nigh sweeps us off the face of the earth, an explosion that blows us almost sky high, or a conflagration which threatens to burn down the city, to rouse us out of our apathy, so please don't ascribe the utter stupidity and vacuity of my letter to any mental weakness on my part

disinterested self-sacrifice for the welfare of ... and for that far-reaching philanthropy which induced her on four different occasions to undertake the arduous task of a personal visit to India. Proposed by Mrs. A. M. Bose; seconded by Miss Sarala Das.

II. That an endeavour be made to perpetuate the name of Miss Carpenter by means of some lasting memorial; and a Committee composed of the following ladies be formed, with power to add to their number, in order to raise the necessary funds for this purpose—Mrs. M. Ghose, Mrs. P. C. Mozoomdar, Mrs. B. M. Das, Miss S. P. Banerjee, Miss Radharani Lahiri, Miss Sarala Das, Miss Kadambini Bose; Mrs. A. M. Bose, Secretary and Treasurer. Proposed by Miss Shobarno Probha Bose; seconded by Mrs. Parbutty Sundari Bose.

III. That with a view to make better known amongst the people of this country, and particularly amongst women, the good works and noble purposes which Miss Carpenter carried out in her life, a biography of that eminent lady be published in the Bengali language. Proposed by Miss Kadambini Bose; seconded by Mrs. S. P. Banerjee.

The meeting broke up with a vote of thanks to the chair.

THE MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE IN CALCUTTA.

From the recently published Administrative Report of the Calcutta Municipality for 1876, it appears that last year was one of considerable excitement among the Calcutta ratepayers, consequent on their being placed in possession of the right to return by their votes the majority of the members of the local Municipality. When the "Municipal Bill" for securing this privilege to them was published it met with considerable opposition, for although the great body of the citizens approved of the measure there were very many who insisted that Government had no right to reserve any power to itself in the matter. Memorials were sent in taking exception to some of the clauses of the Bill on the ground that they were radically destructive of every element of the principle of free election, and indeed of every advantage that may be supposed to follow on the establishment of civic administration based on elective principles. The views advanced by the memorialists were considered by the Select Committee of the Legislative Council and eventually one or two of the clauses objected to were struck out or modified and the enactment became law as Act IV. (Bengal) of 1876, which took effect from the 1st of July in that year. Under the provisions of this Act, the functions of the Justices of the Peace, so far as Municipal management and control were concerned, were transferred to a body corporate consisting of 72 members of whom 48 were elected by ratepayers and 24 appointed by Government. For the purposes of election, the city was divided into eighteen wards, and in order, as we are told, to secure to the European community a chance of being represented under the new organization, it was arranged that there should be three members for each of the wards—Hastinge excepted—in which Europeans reside, by which arrangement it is stated they might, had they chosen to exert themselves, have secured the return of twenty representatives among seven of the wards irrespective of such Europeans as the Government might appoint. Whether this calculation was correct or not, the fact remains that only about *three* Europeans were actually elected by the ratepayers.

The designation of the new rulers of the city is that of "Commissioners", and they are elected or appointed as the case may be for the term of three years, at the expiration of which they cease to hold office but are eligible for re-election or re-appointment.

Due publicity was given as to the number of wards into which the city was to be divided, of the Commissioners to be elected and of the qualifications necessary to entitle persons to vote and to be elected—the qualifications being, for persons eligible for election the payment of rates to the amount of Rs. 50 per annum and upwards, and of persons entitled to vote, Rs. 25 and upwards per annum. At the same time it was notified that the first election would be held on the 1st September 1876, and that all persons desirous to become voters or to be qualified to be elected must apply to have their names registered in the Municipal books on or before the 21st July, stating carefully—first, the name of the ward in which they claimed to vote; second, the situation of each property on account of which they had paid rates; third, particulars regarding the rates and taxes paid; fourth, whether the ratepayers de-sired to have their names registered as electors only or also as candidates for election as Commissioners? As provided by the Act, Government framed rules for regulating the election, which together with the form of voting paper, were widely circulated. To some extent, the rules previously laid down for the Municipal elections in Bombay have been adopted in framing the regulations for these Calcutta elections. But the details varied considerably, whilst some of the principles adopted were not only new to the Bombay system, but to the English system as exemplified in rule 8—which, together with such others as are of interest are here inserted:—

Rule 2. Under section 18 of the Act, any person qualified to vote at an election, or to be elected as a Commissioner, may at any time, not being less than six weeks or more than three months before the election takes place apply personally or by letter to the Chairman of the Commissioners for the registration of his name as such voter or person qualified for election, and shall at the same time name the ward or wards of the town in which he is entitled to vote. After the receipt and examination of all such applications, and at a date not less than one month before the election, a printed list of all persons qualified to vote or to be elected will be prepared and affixed by the Chairman of the Commissioners in some conspicuous place in or near his office, and at the application of each of the wards of the town, for general information, and such lists will be open to public inspection for fifteen days after the date of publication.

Rule 5. The Municipal Commissioners shall appoint a polling officer to preside at each station, and may pay to each officer so appointed such reasonable remuneration for his services as they may think fit. Each polling officer so appointed shall keep order at his station, shall regulate the number of voters to be admitted at a time, and may exclude all other persons, except the clerks, the agents of the candidates, and the constables on duty.

Rule 7. Voting papers in the form appended shall be prepared by the Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, and furnished by him free of charge to the electors on application at his office; and all persons desiring to vote must make use of voting papers in the form appended, and must give all the information therein required.

Rule 8. On the day fixed for the election, the polling shall commence at 9 a.m. and shall close at 6 p. m., precisely, and each voter shall present or forward in a sealed cover to the polling officer his voting paper, with the name of the person, or names of persons for whom he desires to vote written on the back thereof in the English language, and with all particulars duly filled in.

Rule 9. On the presentation of each voting paper, the polling officer shall forthwith note on the back of each voting paper, whether it was presented by the elector in person, and if not, the name in full and the residence of the person presenting it.

Rule 10. The polling officer shall satisfy himself that the voter is qualified to vote under Rule 3, and that the person for whom he votes is qualified, under Rule 5, to be elected a Municipal Commissioner. Should the polling officer be of opinion that the voter is not qualified to vote, or that the person for whom he votes is not qualified, under Rule 5, to be elected a Municipal Commissioner, he shall record his objections on the back of the voting paper in the manner prescribed by Rule 13, and the objection shall be dealt with in the manner prescribed by the said rule.

Rule 11. After noting the above information, the polling officer shall attach a consecutive number to each voting paper, and shall, under the said number, affix his signature. The polling officer shall then read out in a loud voice three times the name and residence of the elector, and the names and residence of the person or persons for whom he votes.

Rule 12. Any person present at the poll shall be at liberty to object to any voter on the following three grounds only, and on no other.

1st—That he is not qualified to vote.

2ndly—That he has already voted.

3rdly—That his name is not on the register of voters prescribed by section 18 of Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876.

Rule 13—If any objection authorized by the next preceding rule shall be made to any voter, the polling officer shall, on the back of the voting paper, record the name and residence of the objector, and the nature of the objection, and shall direct, verbally or by letter, the objector and the voter to appear within three days from the date of the election before the Chairman of the Commissioners, and the decision of the Chairman of the Commissioners made after due inquiry into the objection shall be final.

Rule 16. The Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners shall, within ten days after the election, publish in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and at the Municipal office, the names of the persons in whose behalf votes have been recorded, and the number of votes given for them respectively. The candidates, for whom the greatest number of votes have been given in each ward, shall in the proportion assigned by Act IV. (B. C.) of 1876 to the respective wards, be deemed to have been elected members of the Corporation for the said wards.

Not only are the Calcutta electors permitted to vote for as many candidates as there are representatives in a ward, but as above observed, it is left optional with the voter to attend personally and "present" his voting paper or to forward it by the hands of another person to the polling officer. This is a wide departure from the English system of Parliamentary and Municipal voting where the personal attendance of the voter is a *sine qua non*. And although in the case of many public companies, charitable and other institutions in England personal attendance is sometimes dispensed with by means of voting papers, very many persons will doubtless be of opinion that the system of non-personal attendance at Indian Municipal elections is peculiarly objectionable, tending as it does to throw overwhelming power into the hands of certain classes. Take the case, for instance, of a wealthy house-owner whose object it is to secure the return of his own nominees, and swamp all other interests, who armed with a bundle of voting papers already filled in with the names of his nominees is the first in the field. What chance would an independent European or a native candidate have whose visit to the elector was visit number two? In any case we have it before us that out of the whole of the 48 representatives to be chosen, only 3 Europeans—those who represent the interests of "the minority"—were elected. It is very well for the Chairman of the "Commissioners" to state that Europeans, had they chosen to exert themselves, might have been returned, but he fails to point out what the difficulties are in the way of a European called upon to visit native electors in the privacy of their houses, or what kind of hope there would be for such a candidate when opposed to a native who would be allowed to enter freely, as such, into the house of native the elector. The results of the registration were these: 2,184 persons other than Hindoos or Mahomedans were qualified to be registered as eligible for election as "Commissioners," whereas only 60 actually thought it worth while to register themselves. Of 3,561 people classed under the same category as qualified for registration as voters, only 199 registered themselves. Of the 527 Mahomedans qualified for registration as eligible for the office of "Commissioners," but 27 applied for the privilege, whilst out of the 1,290 qualified to be put on the list as voters, of only 238 applied to be registered. Indeed, with the exception of Hindoos, no other section of the community "took much interest in the elections," the result being that the Baboos had it all their own way. In the 18 wards, the aggregate numbers of people who were "qualified for election as "Commissioners" were: 4,068 Hindoos, 1,612 Europeans and Eurasians, 527 Mahomedans, 572 other races—total 6,719. From these the applications for registration were: 368 Hindoos, 60 Europeans and Eurasians, 27 Mahomedans—total 455. Of persons eligible to become voters there were 13,468, consisting of 8,917 Hindoos, 2,228 Europeans and Eurasians, 1,290 Mahomedans and 1,038 of other races. And of this total of 13,468, 4,994—consisting of 4,656 Hindoos, 187 Europeans and Eurasians, 220 Mahomedans, 3 Parsees and 3 Jews—applied to have themselves registered. Unfortunately, the returns before us do not include the actual number of voters polled, but judging from the figures just quoted, it appears that notwithstanding the greater privileges conferred on them, Calcutta ratepayers hardly took much less interest in the question of their Municipal franchise than did the ratepayers of Bombay when the first real electoral system was introduced into India, in the matter of our Municipality.

Holloway's Pills.—Indigestion, Stomach and Liver Complaints.—Persons suffering from any disorders of the liver, stomach, or other organs of digestion, should have recourse to Holloway's Pills, as there is no medicine known that acts on these particular complaints with such certain success. Its peculiar properties strengthen the stomach, increase the appetite, and rouse a sluggish liver. For bowel complaints it is invaluable, as it removes every primary derangement, thereby restoring the patient to the soundest health and strength. These preparations may be used at all times, and in all climates, by persons affected with biliousness, nausea, or disordered livers. For flatulency and heartburn they are specifics. Indeed, no ailment of the digestive organs can long resist their purifying and corrective power.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS DURING THE INDIAN BUDGET DEBATE.

(World.)

It is generally allowed, as the Yankees used to say when advancing a proposition open to dispute, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer knows something of monetary matters. Mr. Delahunty has recently admitted as much. And it is equally true that there is a certain resemblance between Lord George Hamilton's shoulders and those of Sir Stafford Northcote. Possibly this circumstance has led the Tories, who are constantly favoured with a full back-view of these two personages to believe that the Under-Secretary of State for India is a great financial genius. Whether his original patron thought so, is another matter. The desirability of resting statesmen for the future, even at the risk of boring the present generation, can hardly be questioned; and the Prime Minister deserves some credit for his courageous endeavours to train up the Tory child in the way he should go. So long as Mr. Disraeli sat in this House, each of his young men enjoyed the immense advantage of being treated, in the sight of all the faithful Commons in Parliament assembled as another Pitt rapidly approaching perfection. They have all been placed at a grievous disadvantage by the withdrawal of his countenance and protection. The glance of his approving eye, especially when focussed through his eyeglass, threw around them a glamour which deluded the unwary, and created a belief that the coming race of Conservative politicians would consist of intellectual giants. Scepticism on this point has been growing steadily since Mr. Disraeli vanished from the scene. Regarded in the glare cast upon him by the flames of war, Mr. Bourke has not inspired universal confidence; faith in Lord Sandon's proving 'a joy for ever' has become weak; and although 'Jemmy' has earned a reputation for extreme caution by persistently declining on all occasions to 'embark' upon a 'course,' 'policy,' a 'scheme,' or anything else which obviously would not float, still it is not now expected even by his most sanguine admirers that he will turn out to be a powerful administrator. Mr. Stanhope suddenly blazed up a short time ago, but was promptly snuffed out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and has since then hidden whatever light he possesses carefully under a bushel; while the Judge-Advocate-General was only saved this week by a fortuitous 'count out' from having to expose to the vulgar gaze the height and depth, length and breadth, of his official wisdom. The underlings have without exception suffered from the loss of their great chief. Politically every one of them is, like Dick Swiveller, 'an orphan;' and on none has the bereavement fallen more heavily than on Lord George Hamilton.

Pert he is still; but this objectionable mannerism is resented more openly than when he was backed up by the right hon. gentleman who had power to create dukes. He would have it thought that he is prepared to enter on any gigantic undertaking with a 'light heart;' yet this affectation of readiness is contradicted by an anxious downcast expression, and an apparent inability to leave off picking his fingers and look somebody straight in the face. Moreover, when the noble lord has to make a speech, his pile of papers is prodigious, and so slavishly has each been got by heart that any pretence of an unprepared oration would be absurd. When called upon to address the House, Lord George takes entire possession of the big box, and forthwith proceeds to turn it into a tray or counter for the display of the wares which he has to sell. And he turns his stock of papers over and over, as though he had a store of valuable gems whose virtues would be seen and appreciated the more he put them about, and by furtive smiles strove to ingratiate himself with a hypothetical customer. As this deputy Minister today deals with the vast subject of Indian finance it would be interesting to know the thoughts of the large black man, clothed in delicate silk attire, up in the diplomatic gallery, who is watching the exhibition on behalf of the Ameer of Kashgar. The hope of the 'handsome Amiltons' is not going to let any one suppose that he feels his task to be difficult or the occasion important. Time was when the statesman who had to make an official announcement arrayed himself solemnly in evening dress. Not so many years ago an excessively resplendent waistcoat signified Mr. Disraeli's resolve to charm the Senate with his eloquence; and a flower in a buttonhole of the all-enveloping frock-coat has been suggestive of ambitious designs on the part of performers less showy or artistic. But the garb in which Lord George disports himself leaves it to be inferred that while 'on pleasure bent' it has occurred to him that he may as well look in at the House, and tell that very troublesome personage Professor Fawcett something about Sir John Strachey's Budget. 'Be good enough to observe,' one can easily imagine this young gentleman saying, 'that there is no tedious formality. Notice how glibly I run off the figures, envy the skilfulness of my manipulation, and pick out the thimble which conceals the pea!'

This is all very well to begin with; but the pace soon tells, and the difficulty of trying to skim lightly over a morass of statistics makes itself felt. Lord George gets a little involved, and the most strained efforts to keep up an appearance of nonchalance will not altogether conceal his struggles. What was meant for a masterly exposition of finance dwindles to a recitation, and ends in a mere reading of documents. Mr. Bright, who with Mr. Lowe has been looking on with no little curiosity from the opposite side, makes believe to take the business *au sérieux*, and when Lord George is revelling in a nicely-written passage about the export of wheat, he calls quietly, and with an air of profound interest highly becoming in an old Corn Law Leaguer, whether any of it comes to England. This is a regular staggerer for the would-be Finance Minister. There is not a word in his papers as to what becomes of his wonderful wheat; how, then, can he be expected to know? He is on the point of requesting the right hon. gentleman to 'give notice of his question in the usual form;' but, encouraged by cheers from the old Tories behind, passes the matter off with a laugh and goes at his papers again, while Mr. Bright exchanges smiles with his friends, and then takes his departure. Lord George continues his perusal, and a depressing silence falls upon the chamber. Then one by one by one slowly from the upper rows of seats, and steal off softly one by one, leaving behind them a small but devoted band, who really do wish to find out something about India at the cost of any amount of endurance. On the front Opposition bench, Messrs. Lowe and Childers in the middle, and Messrs. Goschen and Hibbert further on, strive to be thankfully to follow Lord George through the intricate windings of his devious course. Beside them, Mr. Arthur Kinnaird dozes calmly, lulled to sleep by the monotonous utterance of the Under-Secretary. The next bench presents Sir Henry Havelock slumbering with arms folded: while beside him sits Sir George Balfour, uneasily pulling his scanty whiskers as, with a blank look, he listens patiently. In the background Sir George Campbell can be descried, with a troubled expression of countenance; and near him is Sir Thomas Bazley in his favourite attitude, indicative of participation in some devotional ceremony. Few others are to be seen on that side of the House, and over the way the attendance of Ministerialists is scanty indeed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the picture of despondency, bides his time for administering the usual compliments. Between him and Mr. Bourke, who reposes at the end of the Treasury bench, Sir James Elphinstone leaning on his walking-stick, and having his rubicund visage bedight with gleaming spectacles, holds his post defiantly, and gazes into vacancy in his vain search for an explanation of his promotion to office.

So far, the beggarly array of empty benches had been melancholy enough; but it was to become still worse. After Sir George Campbell had delivered his hour's harangue, Mr. Smollett had the felicity of addressing the right honourable gentleman as 'calls' thunder to an audience much smaller than Lord George Hamilton's. Three officials remained upon the Treasury bench. Behind them there was nobody at all; but below the gangway Mr. Mellor kept Mr. Smollett company. Facing them were Mr. Fawcett and five others. Above the Opposition gangway, the only persons apart from Sir George Balfour who seemed resplendent were, signified Mr. Disraeli's resolve to charm the Senate with his eloquence; and a flower in a buttonhole of the all-enveloping frock-coat has been suggestive of ambitious designs on the part of performers less showy or artistic. But the garb in which Lord George disports himself leaves it to be inferred that while 'on pleasure bent' it has occurred to him that he may as well look in at the House, and tell that very troublesome personage Professor Fawcett something about Sir John Strachey's Budget. 'Be good enough to observe,' one can easily imagine this young gentleman saying, 'that there is no tedious formality. Notice how glibly I run off the figures, envy the skilfulness of my manipulation, and pick out the thimble which conceals the pea!'

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